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# Maclean's

JUNE 24, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## The Price of Power

**The new storm over  
patronage in Ottawa**

**How governments  
buy their loyalty**





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# Maclean's

JUNE 26, 1985 VOL. 18 NO. 26

## COVER

### The price of power

Since Brian Mulroney took office last September the use and abuse of political patronage has become one of the critical issues of the day. Mulroney's Tories have handed out patronage appointments to a spectrum of Tory friends—and relatives—with a lavishness that has stirred at times to anger that of Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government. —Page 10

COVER ART BY JOHN BAKER



### A free-for-all week of terror

The ordeal of the passengers and crew of TWA Flight 800 was the climax to a free-for-all week of Middle East terrorism which included two other hijackings. —Page 29



### A mind-crippling disease

Thousands of Canadians suffer from Alzheimer's disease, a degenerative brain disorder that health authorities are now calling "the disease of the century." —Page 48



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### The embattled budget

As a nationwide clamor grew over Tory plans to partially decelerate pensions, the government insisted that it might back away from the controversial proposal. —Page 49



### A rancher's daughter

Singer Kaitlin Flaveland grew up on a ranch in southern Alberta, then "went country" and wound up competing with Anne Murray for a Juno Award. —Page 37

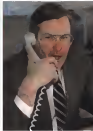


## The budget debate

As a senior citizen I support the partial deduction of Old Age Security ("The Tories facing reality," *Canada*, June 30). People who have lived through the Great Depression of the 1930s tend to be budget-oriented and aware of the fact that Canada has been living beyond its means. We seniors also tend toward fairness, and I think that most of us would agree that if other age groups, including young families with growing needs, must pull in their belts, then we too must want to participate. Although I am part of the 50 per cent of senior citizens with incomes beyond the Guaranteed Income Supplement level, I believe the people receiving the cut would also wish to participate in a temporary drawdown of living standards. Nobody likes to have an income that does not keep up with inflation, but it is easier as people get older, and certainly the current pension proposal will be preferable to the fully indexed Old Age Security of the past decade, which never caught up to the rapidly rising cost of living. I hope that the minister of finance will not be influenced by lobby groups and will be able to improve the financial position of the country so that no major reductions will be needed.

—BARB HICKSON,  
Ottawa

The Tories are quite right to call their budget tough and fair. It is fair on the equality and the larger expenditures but unfair and tough on those of us with less-than-minor incomes. Unfortunately Prime Minister Michael Wilson is the only one who can see how raising taxes and dismantling social services and per-



Wilson: smacked again?

sonal income tax exemptions, thus leaving us with less money to spend, will enable us to buy more of the goods that manufacturers need to sell in order to create the jobs he expects them to. Cutting consumer spending power has never increased growth in the manufacturing sector. Obviously we have been smacked again by a strategy, concocted by Prime Minister, because this strategy will only worsen for us during the next few dry years.

—DAN CROCKATE,  
Toronto

### Rejecting fuzzy theories

I am glad Mackenzie's published Robert C. Bellan's column "The national debt is not crushing" (*Cover*, May 27). If those are the strongest arguments in favor of more deficit spending, we have nothing to worry about. These of us with change cards and bank accounts know we can spend more than we earn. We also know (but the answer to debt is not more borrowing). Hopefully, Canadians are rejecting fuzzy economic theories and the politicians who have been seduced by them.

—CLARA KROKATZ,  
Parsippany, N.J.

### The spirit of giving

I write to express my admiration for Mita Walrony's work on behalf of the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation ("The politics of being sick," *Cover*, May 26). As someone who has C.F., I am necessarily grateful to learn of her efforts—I am not, however, surprised; after all, Canadians are renowned for their selflessness. May this spirit of giving continue to thrive, unassisted by those who would cynically misrepresent the nature of people who choose to commit themselves to charitable work.

—STEVEN SARKIS,  
Fremont, Calif.

## PASSAGES

HEER Karna Aas Quilken, 35, 16 years and two months after she fell into a coma, from pneumonia, at the Morris View Nursing Home, Morrisville, N.J. The subject of a presidential-suiting-right-to-die appeal filed by her parents, Joseph and Julia Quilken, in the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1975, Quilken continued to live in a nonstate after being removed from a life-supporting respirator in 1976. Although doctors originally thought that Quilken's coma was induced by prescribed tranquilizers taken in combination with the alcohol she consumed at a party on April 18, 1975, the diagnosis was later refuted and the cause of her coma recorded a mystery.

BIEER Pioneer health club founder Vic Tanny, 73, who opened his first body-building gymnasium in his native Rochester, N.Y., in 1935 and subsequently expanded his business to a chain of more than 90 clubs in Canada and the United States, after suffering a stroke in University Community Hospital, Tampa, Fla. Ironically, his business failed in the early 1960s before physical fitness became chic in North America and when the 30-Minute Workout was no more than an unimpressive and overly reduction of the advanced stages of the military 300M and 500M plans.

APPOINTED Journalist Ian Urquhart, 35, to editorial page editor of *The Toronto Star*, where he has been national editor for the past three years. Urquhart, who was a member of the *Maclean's* Ottawa and Washington bureaus from 1977 to 1980, takes over the post position on July 1.

DEED Peking writer and literary critic Hu Ping, 35, who was arrested in 1982 during China's purge of those intellectuals deemed to be opposed to Mao Tse-tung's suppression of free thinkers in the arts of cancer. He objected to the Maoist edict that art should serve government and presented a paper containing his views to the Central Committee in 1984. He is reported to have spent five years in detention but was not officially cleared of wrongdoing until 1980.

APPOINTED Toronto-based *Enquirer* Conrad Black, 35, who made his first million in the 1960s with his *Starline* Newspapers Ltd. claim, to the board of directors of London's Conservative-leaning *Daily Telegraph*, after he acquired 14 per cent of its stock for \$17 million. The sixth-largest British newspaper, the *Telegraph* sought outside investors in an attempt to finance the updating of the operation and convert to photo-offset printing.

## All about babies

I found your story "Bringing up babies" (*Cover*, May 26) to be rather objectionable. Are clinical psychologists, teachers and social workers producers the only people bringing up their babies correctly? Do the offspring of postal workers, public and private service employees, industrial workers, etc., not deserve any mention? Most working Canadian raising families are not upper-middle-class professionals.

—LAWRENCE MURPHY,  
Burlington

Another week, another article about young urban professionals! This week the *Yuppies* raise *High Expectations*. I am 38 years old and I simply cannot afford to be a Y yuppie. Neither could anyone else I know. Why don't you run an article on the regular doctor-nativity Yuppies—yuppies, unemployed and poor?

—DEBBY HOLLEY,  
Calgary

I have seen biased reporting before, but "Bringing up babies" takes the risk. How long did you search for a psychiatrist who would state that day care centres would be responsible for a generation of psychopaths? Let's get things into perspective. There are good day care centres and there are not-so-good

day care centres, just as there are good parents and not-so-good parents. Likewise, there are children who thrive in group situations and others who are better off alone in a home environment. It's a matter of knowing your child's needs and selecting the ones that will best meet those needs.

—D. JUDITH LACROIX,  
Ottawa

As the mother of three (11, 9 and 6 months), I cannot thank you enough for the informative cover story "Bringing up babies." Being a single parent with the busy lifestyle we follow today is the biggest challenge I will experience in my lifetime. Articles such as yours can only help me be better. For that I thank you.

—JONNA WILLIAMS,  
Hamilton, Ont.

I take great exception to your statement that 80 per cent of children under 5 in day care "are cared for in private homes, sometimes by trained child care specialists and sometimes by untrained mothers." Schooling does not a parent make. To discuss as a top-shall the off-line experience acquired by a person who has raised children in a great error on your part. I think it is high time society recognized the value of stay-at-home mothers. It could start by giving

us the child care tax breaks that are given to working-parent families. We state child care for the child care. The more we see of the second income. Doesn't that deserve at least the same treatment as those who pay for child care out of a paycheck?

—BARRY EMMERSON,  
St. Marys, Ont.

## The real danger

Your article "A bomb in the baby basket" (*Cover*, May 26) states that parents want new cribs because "bats on some older cribs were so far apart that children squeezing their heads between slats risked strangulation." The real danger is that children can slide off first through slats wider than six centimetres and hang by the neck because the disengagement of their heads is larger than that of their bodies during the first year of life. Several recent reports have affirmed the danger of using older cribs.

—SHARON THOMSON,  
Public Health Nurse,  
City of York, Toronto

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is published under the name of the contributor. *Maclean's* Magazine, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

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## FOLLOW-UP

# Taking the low road

I started as a simple government contractor. It ended up ruining a business and launching Bob Lee of Yorkton, Sask., as a one-man crusade that has cost more than \$50,000 and 18 years of turmoil. The saga began in the summer of 1974, when Lee's construction firm completed an eight-kilometre stretch of Highway 35 in northeastern Saskatchewan. The following summer engineers from the provincial highways department told Lee that he would have to rebuild the highway because it would fall six inches below another proposed stretch of road to which it would be linked. Lee disagreed with the decision but rebuilt the road at a cost of \$50,000. When the job was done he discovered that the road was six inches higher than another contractor's adjacent portion.

Angry that the problem was the result of a highways department surveying error, Lee sought compensation. In April, 1977, the deputy highways minister wrote a memo to his assistant which appeared to support Lee's claim, stating: "There is no doubt whatsoever but that the contract administration in this case was a disaster." In August of that year the department offered Lee a \$50,000 settlement, but he refused and launched an \$82,000 breach of contract suit against the highways department.

In 1981 the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench dismissed Lee's case when a key witness for the highways department, the employee who did the original survey, was suddenly unable to testify because of "premature, physical and mental." The Court of Appeal upheld that decision. Lee, an active Progressive Conservative and the re-election campaign chairman in the Yorkton region, turned to Grant Devine's Tory government after it was elected in 1985. One year later Justice Minister Gerry Leese agreed to a judicial review, but he did not allow any new evidence. In December, 1986, that review supported the findings of the courts.

Lee remains undaunted. He recently spent \$1,200 for three full-page ads in weekly Saskatchewan newspapers imploring Devine's intervention. But, said Devine: "As far as I am concerned, the matter is closed." Added Lee: "This situation in which Mr. Lee was originally offered a settlement, which he rejected, and sent to the court. He is the author of his own destiny."

—DALE ESKRICH in Regina.

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# The artist and the tax man

By Chris Wood

Like many Canadian artists, New Brunswick engraver and printmaker David Silverberg, 46, has supplemented his artistic career by taking a job. As a young artist in Montreal during the 1960s, Silverberg studied under Group of Seven luminary Arthur Lismer. Later, Silverberg impressed critics and collectors with his enigmatic mystery of penwork. But his early works sold for only \$35. To his relief, in 1963 Mount Allison University invited him to succeed retired painter Alex Colville in its prestigious fine arts department. That posting allowed him to continue his engraving, and his lively draws, luminously colored images of Fenwick marketplaces, Jacksonian maidens and Victorian waterbombs have since appeared in more than 120 one-man shows in a dozen countries. But early in 1983 Silverberg told Maclean's, Revenue Canada decided that, for tax purposes, he was not an artist at all.

The tax department told Silverberg that because he had no reasonable ex-



Silverberg: just a decorative hobby

pectation of profit from his engravings, his art was, in taxation terms, merely his hobby. As a result, the department disallowed more than \$9,000 in expenses that Silverberg had claimed for travel, ink, paper and steel engraving plates in the years 1978 to 1981. Eventually, tax officials billed him for \$26,000 in overdue taxes, penalties and interest.

The artist objected to the new tax bill because he had been calculating his tax returns the same way every year since 1963, estimating that one image that might sell for \$450 could cost more than \$350 in materials alone, including tone and travel. But Silverberg was even more disturbed about what he viewed as an assault on his considerable reputation as an artist. Recalled Silverberg, a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, a prestigious art organization. "They said, in effect, 'If you were really good enough, you would be making a living at it.' It was a body blow."

Silverberg was not alone in his confrontation with Revenue Canada. In fact, he was caught in a department crackdown on almost 4,000 Canadians who had claimed self-employed losses against their salaries in recent years. Of these, 200 were visual artists and another 160 were poets, novelists, performers and film-makers. Many of them felt that their professionalities had been cited in doubt by Revenue Canada officials.

Canadian Artists Representation, the Ottawa-based professional organization, mounted a letter-writing and publicity campaign against the rulings. But it was not until October, 1983, when Vancouver artist Toni Deloy threatened to burn his prints to protest against the tax ruling, that the Canadian government realized the intensity of the issue. In Silverberg, prodded by then-opposition member Joe Clark, the House of Commons referred the question of Canada's tax treatment of its artists to its standing committee on communications and culture. As well, the Tory opposition set up its own tax review committee under Ontario MP Perrin Beatty, now Maloney's revenue minister.

In May, 1984, Liberal Revenue Minister Pierre Boudreux wrote to Silverberg regarding his department's assessment of the artist as a hobbyist, and one month later the standing committee recommended that Revenue Canada relax its treatment of artists who could document their professional status. Then, last December Beatty issued revised guidelines to his department which recognized that an artist might under several years to realize profit as a work. As a result, Revenue Canada has restored many of the artists' disputed deductions and most of the outstanding tax reviews are now complete, including that of Deloy.



Thy Thigh: 'It is only money now'

Raj Bussalier's letter and the new ruling still have not put an end to the tax department's scrutiny of Silverberg. His status as an artist is no longer in question, he told Maclean's recently—a clear victory in principle. But officials still have not completed their audit, and he continues to receive bills for \$26,000. "They're trivial," said Silverberg, who prints from 20 to 30 engravings each year in a cluttered studio on the top floor of Mount Allison's biology building. In one corner are dozens of modular pieces built by Silverberg when he was too distracted to concentrate on his art. They are evidence of the tension he felt at the worst periods of his fight with Revenue Canada.

Indeed, the experience has left its mark on his art. His recent works, such as Berlin Garage, an engraving of a stormtrooper left by victims of the Holocaust, have become uncharacteristically somber. And the pretentiousness that he was angry and unwilling to distrust a system that allowed an unforgotten bureaucratic decision to end into question the definition and worth of an artist's life work. Still, said Silverberg, Revenue Canada's about-face at least alleviates the worst of the problems it raised last year. He declared, "It's only money now—and money was never the important thing."

With Ann Finkbeiner



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## COLUMN

# The trouble with garage sales

By Charles Gordon

**F**or middle-class Canadians perceived ingenuously entranced the real one. In no month of the year is that more apparent than in June, as many urban dwellers aside on Saturday morning hours, in the time of garage sales. When the garage sales follow on the heels of a federal budget widely criticized as an attack on the middle class, the contrast between real and perceived ingenuities is dramatic.

A relatively recent phenomenon, the garage sale is the mechanism by which the middle class rid itself of its junk. This is not to say that the middle class did not get rid of its junk before there were garage sales. There was always a way to get rid of junk using one of two methods: they either threw the junk out or donated the junk to an agency that could find people who needed it.

Much of it was perceived junk, not real junk. Clothes that no longer fit. Household appliances that needed fixing or were simply old. Sports equipment that had been replaced by newer sports equipment. One-of-a-kind knick-knacks gone out of style. Costume jewelry. Outgrown toys. Overgrown bricks, garden tools, books, plates and glasses.

People the poor to save whether their possessions were the best thing could find a use for stuff like that, and did, after it had been distributed by the appropriate agencies. But now the supply is drying up. Junk still reaches the appropriate agencies. But less of it is available. The quality is down. The good stuff never leaves the neighborhood.

The folks who used to give the stuff away now sell it in their driveways on Saturday mornings. They move the two cars out of the way to make room for it and they sell it to people who don't need it either but buy it because it's cheap. Ready or not, everybody has a hard time every day to make an extra buck and they all have a good time getting together on Saturday morning in the driveway.

While they, in a diluted way, haggle over the price of a slightly outdated pair of old boots, they also talk about the budget, how the middle class is getting it in the neck again. Cigarettes and wine are up. Candy taxes for the kids out more. Then there's that surface. Poor it there isn't enough money to go around these days, they say. The garage sale will make a couple of hundred bucks, perhaps more. Only enough to buy a new gas barbecue and maybe a few lawn

chairs, with prices the way they are. The poor are always with us in the garage sale. But the poor aren't with us as the driveway these Saturday mornings in June. The poor have become invisible. Many Canadian cities lack a genuine slum area in which poverty can be plainly viewed. Progressive thinking governments and profit-minded developers have changed the face of urban poverty, with the effect that urban poverty now has almost no face at all. Low-cost housing has moved into the suburbs, pushed in that direction by well-meaning governments and agencies that see a benefit in scattering the poor over the country rather than concentrating them in one area.

The average voter cannot see the poor, and it is therefore no surprise that the average government does not see them either. As the poor move out of the inner city, the developers move in, renovating the old, falling down houses, giving

***We learned to dish out assistance painlessly, just as we learned to do the dishes without getting our hands wet***

them a trendy face and selling them, at considerable profit, to people on the rise.

The people at the garage sales are aware that poor people exist. They see them in the statistics, the percentage of Canadians below the poverty line, the percentage of Canadians unemployed, the number of Canadians on welfare. Yet better-off Canadians see only the statistics, not the people. Canadians as a whole will admit, as they did when asked just before the budget by the CBC, that unemployment is Canada's most serious economic problem. They can read the statistics. But they will also say, as they did to the same pollster, that unemployment insurance and welfare payments are too easy to obtain. And they will tell their savings possessions, rather than give them away to people who need them.

The garage sale mentality produces its own peculiar alienations. There is the true Ontario story of the Gentlemen in the Mercedes, who arrive at the garage sale and make an enquiry concerning the price of a certain worthless knick-knack. Informed that it is 25 cents, he thanks the proprietor, who is

turns his attention to other customers. Mercedes is the proprietor's nation club, both the wheels and the wheels and the Mercedes are gone, no transaction having been completed.

There are countless tales of people in the process of moving, whose pile of possessions in the driveway triggers a large sign alerting the neighborhood of excited bargain hunters who are so moved that the items they see are in transit rather than for sale.

The Saturday morning bargain hunter is a person obsessed. He will stop at nothing and jinx at anything. Wary neighbors, seeing the garage sale signs the day before and the stance wagers circling at dawn, hide their pots, lawn ornaments and smaller shrubs lest they be used by a crazed shopper.

Last the impression he conveyed that better-off Canadians lack a social conscience. But the reality shows that they will respond quickly when in emergency is displayed. When they see Ethiopians on their television screens, they dig quickly and deep, as they should. But in doing so, they do not get much of a feeling for the problem. Our society is geared to making things as easy as possible for everyone, whether the task be barbecuing in the backyard or helping the starving people of the world. We have learned how to dish out assistance painlessly, just as we have learned how to do the dishes without getting our hands wet. Hence, the growth of a handy-dandy mechanism for helping the needy at a minimum of inconvenience to ourselves: the Top 40 record for charity.

It is a new mechanism for helping the poor, when they can be seen, as in Ronald Reagan's words, like a giant in a recording studio and sing a song about feeding the starving. The privileged citizens of Canada immediately see where their responsibility lies. They drop their money over they are doing and buy the record.

Buying the record does wonders for the convenience and usually the savings are pretty good too. Unfortunately, if a song were to be recorded about Canada's poor people, better-off Canadians would buy it too. First, it would be necessary for Canadians to notice that poor people exist. Canadians don't buy records without good reason. Once Canada in poverty had been brought to people's attention, the record could be a big seller. After a few years it might still be a popular hit.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.



# The price of power

By Roy MacGregor

This spring, as a single issue arose from newspapers to heated debates on the House of Commons floor, a display of 19th-century English political cartoons greeted the National Gallery of Canada, two blocks from Parliament Hill. One of the satirists—a 1790s engraver by an unknown artist—portrayed then-Prime Minister Robert Walpole, leader before the British Treasury with "ye Cheeks of ye Putters" barred from the rear advanced ambitious young courtiers eager to bestow a kiss. It was a rude remark on a political debate that barely just as intently in Canada now as it did in Britain more than two centuries ago—the one and abuse of political patronage.

Since Pierre Trudeau stepped down as Prime Minister in June, 1984, and particularly in the months since Brian Mulroney took office last September, patronage has become one of the critical political issues of the day. Almost from the start, Mulroney's Tories have handed out patronage appointments with a lavishness that has seemed at times to exceed even that of Trudeau's former Liberal government. In the process, the new administration has attracted renewed attention on the complex web of lucrative appointments and payoffs that knit together Canada's political parties. "Patronage," declared NDP House Leader Ian Stewart last week, "has reached a point of obscenity. The government has lost control of the appointments process."

**Powerless:** Under Mulroney, patronage handouts have been promptly dispensed to a spectrum of Tory friends and relatives. They have ranged from National Affairs Minister Joe Clark's brother Peter, an Alberta lawyer who was appointed to do the outside legal work for the federal office that is helping to plan the 1986 Calgary Olympics, to Brian Keppel, a failed Tory candidate in Regina in the last election who was named to a position that pays \$3,000 in annual fees and \$200 a day for sitting on the board of directors of Canada Ports Corp. (asked about his qualifications, Keppel replied, "I've got a sailboat.") At the same time, 15 Tory supporters were appointed to the Air Canada board of directors, positions which net \$200 per day. As well, Ferenc Rabrege, executive vice-president

of Montreal's stately Ritz-Carlton Hotel, one of Mulroney's favorites when he was a lawyer and executive in that city, not only became an Air Canada board member but has also been made a key patronage lieutenant for Quebec. As such, Rabrege apparently approved the selection in March of Jean Prime-Winner



Crosbie: angrier over charges of nepotism

as Canada's new consul-general in Los Angeles. Although the socially prominent 50-year-old Montrealese had had little experience in paying jobs, Prime-Winner did serve the Tories faithfully through eight elections as a campaign organizer, and he helped run the Mulroney hospitality suite at the 1976 Con-

servative leadership convention in Ottawa.

Last week Justice Minister John Crosbie complained in Parliament that Opposition MPs were spreading "rumor" about members of his family. Indeed, the last time for which his two sons in Newfoundland work resigned earlier this month from positions as government legal agents after it was revealed that the men were collecting fees from their father's department. At the same time, a seven-member committee on parliamentary reform composed of Tories, a Liberal and a New Democrat, met at the government lodge at Mosch Lake, outside of Ottawa. One of the committee's tasks was to try to find ways of preserving patronage as a political instrument while making it less open to abuse.

**Decree:** To that end, the MPs, under the chairmanship of Conservative James McGrath, spent more than 12 hours hammering out a final report on everything from the method used to choose the Speaker to restructuring the committee system—which they placed to table in the Commons this week. The report is expected to propose that high-level appointments be subject to a parliamentary review process resembling congressional hearings in the United States. McGrath told *Maclean's* that patronage was by far "the most difficult thing to deal with in all of our discussions."

The current controversy began a year ago when Trudeau, in preparation for his own retirement as Prime Minister, issued the first in a series of 225 far-reaching order-in-council appointments that constituted significantly the collapse of Liberal election fortunes. Trudeau's successor, John Turner, was left with a list of patronage appointments to hand out to 17 more retiring Liberal MPs. Claiming that the Liberal appointments were a "fraud, a deceit and a sham," Mulroney pledged, "It shall never happen again with a Conservative government." Indeed, some of the earliest Mulroney government appointments were beyond reproach. Stephen Lewis, the former NDP leader in Ontario, was named ambassador to the United Nations, while Calgary businessman Paul Marshall, president of Western Resources Ltd., was made chairman of the Canada Development Investment Corp.

Since then the government's appointments have taken on a more delicate



The 'Real Pack': Brian Tobin, John Maniwil, Shalee Coggins, and Don Bosdria

selection of political individuals. In December, 1984, Montreal lawyer Jean Bosdria, a Mulroney crony who was co-chairman of the PC campaign in the last election, was named to the board of Petro-Canada. Bosdria's wife, Michele, was appointed to a seat on the Canada Council paying \$200 a day when the Council sits, as was Alberta Tory Minister Peter Lougheed's wife, Jeanne Thon, Michel Coggins, a former campaign aide, became a Queen's counsel. Former Newfoundland premier Frank Moores, a close friend of Mulroney's, serves on the Air Canada board. As well, Gina Godfrey, the wife of Mulroney supporter and *Toronto Star* publisher Paul Godfrey, is on the board of the National Arts Centre.

**Reformer:** There are at least 3,500 order-in-council appointments that can be made by the Prime Minister, and about 500 are such high-level jobs as on loaners, judges, deputy ministers and heads of key government agencies. According to the "Patronometer" that is adopted weekly as the front cover of *Liberal MP Don Bosdria's* Commons office, the Tories have already filled more than 3,200 jobs. They range from the menial posts of Queen's counsel to the \$124,000-to-\$135,000 annual salary range that Lawrence Hargrave, a long-time Mulroney friend, will earn in the post he took up last February as chairman of Via Rail.

When it reports this week, the committee on parliamentary reform is likely to recommend that the government follow through on one of Mulroney's campaign undertakings and establish a screening process for top-level appointments. Under the proposal, those nominated to serve as deputy ministers, as heads of Crown corporations or on the boards of important government agencies and commissions would be required to appear before a Commons committee to outline their qualifications.

**Bids:** Even harder to police will be such "perk-barrelling" practices as the awarding, without tender, of approximately \$1 billion worth of government contracts annually. That includes one particularly rich source of government patronage—advertising. Since taking office the Mulroney government has emulated its Liberal predecessor by awarding a \$60-million contract to Media Canada, a consortium of royal party workers headed by Roger Martel, and another, worth \$26 million, to Camp Associates of Toronto. That firm was founded by former Conservative party president Dallas Camp and its current president is Norman Atkins, the tactics man who spearheaded Mulroney's campaign last summer.

Back Friday for nearly a year, Bosdria and the wily young band of fellow

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Opposition Liberals known as the "Red Pack" have handed out in the Commons their sarcastic "P46"—for Patrons' Award of the Week—to the Conservative Tories led an attack on Crofton over his new government work that clearly shows the justice minister. But his persistent assault turned sour last week when Bowden sought unsuccessfully to create a patronage link between

In Canadian politics since the chilly fraternity of the Family Compact in Upper Canada helped to trigger the abortive 1837 Rebellion. Two decades later Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, commented that the "lack of the politician is to climb the tree and shake down the acorns." But his Conservative government fell in 1873 after a controversy arose over Sir John's

Support and Deputy Prime Minister Eric Robtson, men every second Friday to discuss appointments. There are strict security procedures: no one is permitted to take notes, and the MAC members leave all the documents they have referred to in the room when they leave. Originally, there was intended to take and recommendations to the cabinet's powerful committee on planning and priorities. But recently the committee has become so preoccupied with other business that the final documents on appointments have been going directly to Mulroney for approval.

**Legality** While critics argue that the Conservatives' patronage decision-making system has hurt the party, some Tories blame the press for making it a major issue. Camp, for one, a supporter of patronage, calls news media criticism of the appointments "a cheap shot." He added: "Patronage is part of everybody's political Government tend to use the services of those who have shown their loyalty."

But political opponents say that Mulroney and his advisors have still not understood the real nature of the controversy. According to Bill Skelton, the sole NDP member to sit on the reform committee: "The issue is not patronage. Canadian people understand patronage. What they do not understand is the difference between what Mulroney said in the election and what they are seeing now. The issue is the gap between those two."

**Repetitions** But most Canadian politicians assume that simple patronage is unlikely to be replaced with any more efficient system. Even Mulroney himself says that there is such a thing as "legitimate patronage." But as federal Conservative Leader George Deser observed about patronage 30 years ago: "The rules of conduct are clear: There must not be an absence of conflict of interest, but there must be no appearance to the public that there could be any conflict of interest." And many observers say that by permitting the appointment of some members, the Mulroney government has come close to crossing that line of restraint. Still, the record of more than a century of Canadian political practices that if the Conservatives change their practices in this, the issue may disappear before another election. Otherwise, Mulroney's Conservatives must, like the former Liberals, become a casualty of the historical practice of patronage.



**Prime Minister: "It shall never happen again under a Conservative government"**

the fact that Crofton's men were doing hard work for both the justice and the revenue departments at the same time that Crofton's brother, Andrew, was involved in a dispute with Revenue Canada. Said a clearly infuriated Crofton: "I think it's just deplorable beyond belief." But Bowden took to his position, insisting that there was a connection.

**Sensitivities** The effect of the mounting patronage controversy has, says a Tory insider, made the Mulroney government extremely sensitive to the issue. On the defensive last week, the Prime Minister declared: "In eight months we have appointed more people of non-Conservative backgrounds and nongovernment backgrounds than any other government in history." But even if the Conservatives' claims are accurate, the Tories are more likely to encourage the nonpartisan of the numerous political appointments which they have made. As well, a source close to the government told Mulroney's last week that neither long list of appointments would soon be unveiled as the Tories pursue a strategy of making some of their political appointments well before the next election.

Patronage has been an explosive issue

acceptance of private ties from Sir Hugh Allan, a Montreal financier who was showing his gratitude to the Tories for allowing him the contract to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. Still, patronage has proved to be an enduring institution. In 1974 Mulroney's Liberal successor, Alexander Mackenzie, said that half of his working life was devoted to dispensing political patronage.

Currently, within the Prime Minister's Office, Toronto lawyer Peter White serves as special assistant for appointments, using a computer to keep track of appointments paid forward by 18 political advisory committees (PACs) which feed into a national advisory committee on patronage. The MAC, whose members include Allan, Mulroney's principal assistant, their political, as well as a special director of the Conservative party Jerry

**McGuire's review**



# Guarding provincial pork barrels

By Ken MacQueen

In a classic political response to impending catastrophe, Ontario Premier Frank Miller last week took to his right to make political appointments—just as victims of a fire instinctively grab for valued possessions before fleeing a burning building. Miller, whose minority Conservative government was expected to fall this week in a no-confidence vote, rebuffed opposition demands that he halt all patronage appointments until the fate of his government is determined. "I am still the government. I should govern as such," declared Miller in defiance of the more than 360 appointments to agencies, boards and commissions that his fragile minority government has made since Ontario's May 2 election.

The expected end of 42 years of Tory rule in Ontario threw a glaring light on one of the smoothest-running patronage machines in Canada—a machine that has quietly made about 3,500 appointments to 600 separate agencies, boards and courts within Ontario's jurisdiction. Across Canada similar systems operate, with varying degrees of subtlety and differing monetary rewards, in every provincial capital from St. John's to Victoria.

**Shenanigans:** While scandals over patronage swept regularly in the provinces, for the most part the practice is simply a day-to-day fact of life. In Conservative ruled Prince Edward Island, where federal funding is the province's largest source of revenue, a local politician recently awarded a firm that had been awarded a federal contract with a job of people he wanted employed on a list in Quebec, where Premier René Lévesque's Parti Québécois government has routinely been accused of large-scale political piracy, government contracts and jobs are doled out to PQ supporters. On the Prairies, Alberta New Democratic Party Leader Ray Martin says that "when it comes to patronage, I don't know if anyone can equal the federal government at the moment. Still, our provincial Tories are trying extremely hard."

In August, 1984, Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed appointed his cabinet, Ray Stelmach, as the director of his Calgary office. And George de Ropp, a close Lougheed associate who with four others was charged under the Alberta Securities Act in 1984 with falsifying a financial prospectus—the charges

were subsequently dropped—In 1983 became Alberta's top civil servant at an annual salary of \$95,000.

In Ontario, Miller picked his way carefully through his appointments list last week and found a position—worth \$117 for each working day—as Director of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. The history of Ontario—as with most provinces—is strewn with failed campaigns against favoritism and patronage dating back to the pre-Confederation era of Upper Canada's Family Compact. Noted Ontario and Toronto historian and author Michael Bliss,

"Never underestimate the outside's hunger for the powers and the perks of office."

If patronage in some provinces is somewhat less visible than in the past, it is still openly practiced in Atlantic Canada. In the Pridges Islands, the effects of last September's federal Conservative victory have been so sweeping that at least 20 people across the island ridings have lost their \$1,000-to-\$4,000-a-year positions as part-time wharf managers, or "wharfingers." Everett Morrison, a fisheriesman from New Brunswick, was not of those unfortunately stripped of his responsibilities. "I felt real bad," said Morrison, who lost the job to his nephew,

Miller clinging tenaciously to a government's power to reward friends

his Ontario Liberal Conservative Board for James Donald Lowe, the former mayor of Scarborough, the premier's home town. Miller also awarded \$5 million in provincial loans and grants for a luxury resort in his home riding of Muskoka. But the premier insisted that he would not "pull a Trudeau," as he put it, by protecting party loyalists in the final days of his government.

For his part, Ontario Liberal Leader David Peterson, who was expected to replace Miller as premier with the backing of the NDP, promised that under his leadership public appointments would not be "based on friendship or political affiliation." Yet there was ample room for skepti-

calism. "I don't think there's a single day in my life when I haven't been asked to do something for a friend or a family member," said Peterson.

Miller, clinging tenaciously to a government's power to reward friends

calism. "I don't think there's a single day in my life when I haven't been asked to do something for a friend or a family member," said Peterson.

Raymond Dergas, a farmer and a Conservative. "I don't drink or gamble, so it must be because I'm a Liberal."

Provincial Conservatives, who are in power in all four Atlantic provinces, are not inclined to apologize for looking after their friends. When opposition members criticized James (Duke) the main and energy minister of Newfoundland and Premier Brian Peckford's Tory government, for recommending that his sister-in-law receive a position as a senior job in his department, Duke graciously replied, "If I am worth my salt, on behalf of my constituents, I should be

senior jobs, in addition to positions on public works projects, on highway crews and about provincial services, are "at the disposal" of Tory members of the New Brunswick legislature. Even in the provincial civil service, he added, "it's most unusual for someone not to be someone's preferred but to get a job."

Meanwhile in Quebec, politicians still speak in imbedded tones of the faded patronage system of Premier Maurice Duplessis, whose Union Nationale party's grip on Quebec from the mid-1940s until Duplessis' death in 1969 was so tight that provincial politicians only took

Saskatchewan's current Conservative government under Premier Grant Tinker has been equally adept at rooting out suspected Tories. Noted Gary Door, president of the Manitoba Government Employees' Association. "It's almost like a prisoner exchange at the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border after every election."

In Alberta, Lougheed's government regularly appoints political supporters to hundreds of positions on provincial agencies, boards and commissions. And Lougheed has a record of showering handsome rewards on his political allies. The premier's former press secretary, Joseph Hinton, was named to the Alberta Liquor Control Board at a salary of between \$46,000 and \$64,000 in May, 1980, while Frank McMillan, a former Tory party official, was given a \$45,000-to-\$60,000 job with the provincial department of economic development. Lougheed's own behavior has been controversial. In 1982 he met with former attorney general James Foster to discuss a potential loan that was subsequently granted to a steel company for which Foster served as a director. But in the following year Lougheed directed cabinet ministers to "assure no preference is given to any lobbying by former cabinet ministers."



Morrison: a new Conservative member seeing Liberal patronage appointments out the window

deliberately every single day."

In Nova Scotia, Ron Russell, the minister in Tory Premier John Buchanan's cabinet responsible for Nova Scotia's Civil Service Commission, admits that party affiliation plays a role in security appointments that the cabinet makes and in the salary as many as 1,000 civil service hirings a year. "If I know of a position and I am going to recommend somebody," said Russell, "seven times out of 10 that person would be a member of the Conservative party."

**Unsettled:** In neighboring New Brunswick, Premier Richard Hatfield's government was seared by allegations of illegal fast-rising practices in 1980 after Frederick lawyer Francis Addison was found guilty of bribing a government agent. Since then Hatfield's government has been credited with improving tendering procedures and instituting limits to political contributions. Still, opposition NDP Leader George La-Plante says that all provincially funded

highway accident victims to funeral services known to support the Tories. Since then, according to Louis O'Neill, a former Parti Québécois cabinet minister, the "rules of the game have become a lot stricter." But Lévesque's government became embroiled in a major patronage scandal last year. The premier's chief aide, Jean-Bach Bérubé, resigned from his powerful position after newspaper reports revealed that he helped a personal friend, Luc Cyr, to become head of the major repair division of the Quebec Housing Corp. Cyr then awarded \$770,000 worth of work to members of his family.

In the Prairies, critics claim that new Premier Howard Pawley of Manitoba has turned the province's civil service into a haven for displaced socialists. Several dozen New Democrats, refugees from the Saskatchewan NDP government of Allan Rock, who was defeated in 1982, now work in the Manitoba public service. Conversely,

ble, Premier Wilton Bennett's Social Credit administration regularly appoints political backers to some 100 provincial posts. Among the most recent beneficiaries John Ketchum, a former ministerial executive assistant, and David McPhee, who had worked in the premier's office, each won briefly held positions with the provincial government. Ketchum, 68—Ketchum as vice-president and McPhee as assistant to chairman Jim Pattison. But critics are far more alarmed at the Premier's government's decision last February to take decisions on the hiring and promotion of government bureaucrats from the P.C. Public Service Commission and give that power to cabinet ministers. "Inevitably," says Gordon Hauman, an NDP member of the legislature, "the secrets are creating a link between nepotism, civil service patronage and political appointments." That is a frustration inevitably fueled by opposition politicians across the country.

Door, trading places









Heavy armor at Watwright soldier with genuine head injury: the dust, cold, noise and moonlight manoeuvres were real

## A massive and elaborate game of war

By Ken MacQueen

If war is hell, then hell this month was a convenient three-hour drive southeast from Edmonton. In possession it is known as Camp Watwright, 286 square miles of marshland, bush, rivers and rolling plains bearing a strategic resemblance to northeastern Europe. The area is neatly bordered by wire fencing and inconspicuously defended from civilian reconnaissance by a series of "No hunting" signs. For an eight-week period which ends June 28, Watwright has been bookmarked by the game and shovels and covered by the armed vehicles of more than 11,000 Canadian soldiers in a massive military exercise, Rendezvous 88. It was the largest gathering of Canadian troops at Watwright since more than 54,000 members of the 8th Canadian Infantry Division trained there in 1942 at the height of the Second World War. This spring at Watwright the war was make-believe, and the object of the exercise, in the minds of soldiers who prefer not to contemplate a real-life conflict in the nuclear era, has shifted. Explains 22-year-old Pte. John Hooper as he crunched beside a mortar on a windy hilltop: "Right now we don't practise for war, we practise for peacetime."

Even so, an intensified level of military preparedness—as peacekeepers in Grenville wars or, if necessary, as participants in a wider conflict—is the driving force in the gradual reconstruction

of the Canadian military. After the political uncertainties of the 1970s, when the armed forces' strength under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau fell to a 20-year low of 76,848 and a \$1.5-billion deficit loomed to strain equipment stores, Canada's military has made significant advances back into political life. Ten years ago just 15.2 per cent of the military's \$2.5-billion budget went to equipment purchases, while the balance was devoted to salaries and benefits, military



personnel, training and operating costs. But this year new equipment, facilities and supplies will account for 27 per cent of a \$9.36-billion budget. While Canada's more than 82,000 service personnel still make up the smallest per capita force in the 14-country North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies Canada is one of just four world countries that has, since 1980, consistently increased its annual defence spending by three per cent or more above inflation.

The fight for political high ground reached its zenith on Feb. 27 with the announcement of Second World War bomber pilot Erik Nielsen as defence minister. The impact has not gone undetected. Notes a reserve helicopter pilot as he squatted a gut-wrenching turn just above the Watwright treeline: "You can see a different attitude in the government. It went through a real decline under the Liberals."

In truth, the previous Liberal government ordered many of the big-ticket items, including \$3.2 billion for six patrol frigates and \$4.6 billion for 136 CF-18 fighter aircraft. Set under the nine-month-old Conservative government defence has become a major preoccupation, setting a decade in which the military was such an invisible force in Canadian life that casualties seemed redundant. Despite the embarrassing resignation in February of former defence minister Robert Coates for visit-

ing a West German strip club, most of the developments have buoyed morale as a counterweight of \$85.6 million for a return to the defensive army, navy and air force underpins plans to plant 1,200 new soldiers in Europe by next summer, boosting Canada's NATO commitment overseas to 7,500, the signing of a cost-sharing agreement with the United States for a \$1.5-billion updated North Warning System, various commitments of participation with the United States in its proposed \$58-billion space weapons research plan, and an agreement in principle to expand Canada's peacekeeping role by putting about 100 soldiers in an international force patrolling the Sinai peninsula.

The elaborate war games at Watwright amounted to a full-scale celebration of the renewed interest in Canada's military strength. Said Lt.-Gen. Charles Belisle, head of Mobile Command, the army component of the unified Canadian Armed Forces: "We don't send a little publicity." Journalists covering the war games were conscripted as players, assigned to either the Orange or Blue army, given uniforms and rationes and supplied with an escort officer and a driver. In exchange for their freedom to roam the battlefield, reporters became prima pias in exercise Sudden Death, an attempt to focus information officers explained, to draft guidelines for press coverage of any future conflict. The bullets and shells were blanks. But the dust, the noise, the moonlight manoeuvres, the cold, the sleep deprivation, the rationes, the running and hiding and waiting were real enough.

Although Canadian peacekeepers have been under fire as recently as 1974 in Cyprus, there is a diminishing number of senior officers with combat experience. Even the 58-year-old Belisle, who commanded the Canadian force in Korea, has not seen action, although he did serve a one-year tour of duty in Korea as a junior officer following the 1950-53 Korean War. "Almost none of us has been involved in a war, at least on our own war. Many of us have been involved in somebody else's," said 42-year-old Maj.-Gen. John de Chastelain, the urban commander of the 4,800-member Military Police. In a wry Waggoner wit, Belisle added, in closer to art than science: "You are the artist who is trying to do a painting or write a poem," he explained, "when everybody else around is trying to break your pen and spit your brush and spit your Goddamned canvas."

The artillery was less obvious on the battle lines. "It will sound like everybody is paddling and breaking out—and they probably are," explained Pte. Hooper as he bounced toward battle in the dark, cramped belly of a Grumby armoured troop carrier. Then Hooper, a native of occasionally troubled Newfoundland, Ont., who enlisted two years ago

after studying graphic design at Sheridan College, swapped a radio to the back of 28-year-old platoon commander Lieut. Ian Crompton, grabbed his 8-mm submachine gun and joined the rest of his company in jumping from the land of armored carriers. Smoke stained the sky as guns clattered and artillery thumped. They ran, crunched over, toward the distant grope of the retreating enemy. Nobody fell down.

By 7 a.m. Fletcher and Hooper, making turns on the shroud, had dug a shallow trench to serve as a base for the mortar and offer some protection from enemy artillery. "You're got to be a little crazy at times to handle all this," Hooper conceded. Then, suddenly, a G-4 jet

thrum from any combat role. Canadian simply are not ready to use women killed in battle, insisted Lt.-Col. William Macgill, 44, the senior officer for operations and training for Canada's land forces. "We go to war to protect our wives and children," he observed, "not to have them slaughtered on a battlefield somewhere." Noted a female captain in the information service after meeting the views of male reporters and cameramen covering the exercises: "You talk about prejudice in the forces, but not one of you sent a woman here either."

The grand scale of the Watwright manoeuvres has given Canada a higher level of combat readiness than it has had in years, military planners insist.



Missing a 10th-century historian: a gradual reconstruction of the Canadian military

fighter screamed low across the hilltop. "That was enemy air support," shrugged Crompton. "We probably just got napalmed or something."

No one kept a running tally of how many soldiers died in subjugating the Orange army or how many times they sprang back to life to fight again. It was a safe bet, however, that none of the casualties was a woman. The role of the 274 women at Watwright was strictly limited to support work, from stocking to maintenance, all well back from the front line. Federal policy bars the 6,000 women in the forces from 45 of 136 job classifications, essentially blocking

Not the question that fingers is whether the battlefield is a safe place for a Canadian soldier of either sex. The best defence a conventional army like Canada's can muster against an attack by tactical nuclear weapons is to spread itself thinly on the ground to limit the coverage of a direct hit. Even in training for conventional warfare Canadian soldiers have, since the Korean War, been spared from the final accounting: the battle-hardening that comes from the scars of real bullets and bullets and the taste of death. In that respect, training after Night comes, "we're still not ready today and get that at Not yet."



The Flight 847 on the tarmac at Beirut's airport. Islamic Jihad's first hijacking, an ordeal for hostages and negotiators alike.

## WORLD

# A free-for-all week of terror

By Jared Mitchell

Officially, Trans World Airlines Flight 847 is a short two-hour commuter run between Athens and Rome. Indeed, last Friday's flight began as usual, with the plane's eight crew members greeting their 146 passengers for the pleasant two-hour crossing over the blue Mediterranean. Then, shortly after the Boeing 747 lifted off the runway at Athens International Airport, gunmen carrying 9 mm pistols and rifle hand grenades stormed the cockpit, threatening to blow up the aircraft. They forced the pilot to fly to Beirut International Airport. With that, Flight 847 began a frightening odyssey around the Middle East—twice to Beirut, twice to Algiers and then a third time back to Beirut—where the aircraft remained late Sunday.

As the crisis deepened, the hijackers demanded the release of Arab prisoners in Israeli jails, threatening to kill the passengers. At one point, a man was shot dead and his body thrown onto the tarmac during a standoff in Beirut. The hijackers reportedly killed him when a Lebanese airforce officer refused to negotiate with them. But by Sunday after-

noon in Beirut, the plane had freed all but 40 passengers and reduced their demands to the release of 88 of their comrades from an isolated Israeli prison camp. In addition, they demanded more fuel for the jet, which by then had flown 6,000 miles in a 60-hour period. Then, late Sunday the hijackers pledged to continue negotiating and not to kill any more passengers. Still, U.S. officials expressed concern for about 12 missing passengers, removed during one of the Beirut stops because they had, according to a TWA spokesman, "Jewish-sounding names."

At the same time, security planners expressed growing concern that Middle East terror may now spread far beyond the region's borders. Their fears were grounded in a free-for-all week of terrorism that included a major car bomb explosion in Beirut, heavy combat throughout the city and two other hijackings in the area. Adding to analysts' concern was the fact that an anonymous telephone caller informed a Beirut news agency that members of the mysterious, deadly pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad movement had carried out the weekend hijacking. The organization has claimed responsibility for the deaths of 304 Americans in suicide

bombings at U.S. consular offices in emboldened Beirut as well as numerous kidnappings.

The drama began when at least two alleged terrorists, later identified as Ahmed Karbata and Ali Youssef, both 20-year-old Shiites from southern Lebanon, slipped past two Greek airport security X-ray checks and a metal detector with their weapons reportedly undetected inside opaque fire alarm insulation. Shortly after the plane began climbing out of Athens and the pilot, Capt. Jalel L. Testaoui, had switched off the "fasten seat belts" sign, they stormed the cockpit. Passengers who were released in Beirut on Friday later recounted that the two men acted like children playing in the aisles. Throughout the ordeal some passengers were beaten, and one was slightly wounded in the neck by gunfire. Freed hostages also reported seeing two young men writhing in pain in the jet's forward aisle. One had a bloody mask pulled over his face.

During the first trip to Beirut, air traffic controllers there first refused to let the three-engine jet land until pilot Testaoui radioed a shocking description of a terrorist next him in the cramped cockpit. "He has pulled a hand grenade pin and is ready to blow up the aircraft if



Charred tail of Royal Jordanian Airlines 727 in Beirut, city of death and anarchy.

he has it," Testaoui said, his voice tense but calm. "We must land at Beirut. No alternatives."

Once on the ground, the hijackers released 17 women, most of them elderly, and two children, who add down inflexible emergency exit ramps during the 30-minute relaying stay. At that point, officials said, at least 18 more terrorists joined the flight in Beirut and then ordered the wing crew to fly 1,500 miles west to the Algerian capital. After returning to Beirut late Friday night they demanded that representatives of the Shiite Arab Islamic negotiate with them. When an Arab officer refused to go aboard the aircraft, the pilot radioed the tower: "They have shot a man." A second rocket burst into the transmission and shouted "If no one comes, we will shoot another and another." At first, the freed man, whose body was removed by Red Cross officials, was thought to be a U.S. Marine but by Sunday the U.S. state department had still been unable to identify the victim. And there were reports that another male passenger may have died from repeated beatings.

In the early hours of Saturday morning, the terrorists decided to flee the second flight to

Algiers. There, they began tense negotiations with Algerian officials. The hijackers issued a forthcoming list of demands: the release of 700 Muslim prisoners in Israeli jails, international condemnation of the Israeli armed forces' behavior in southern Lebanon before the troops' recent withdrawal, similar criticism of U.S. support for Israel and of a March 8 Beirut car bombing which killed 88 people and which some Muslims allege was carried out by a group trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Finally, they demanded an end to four weeks of tense fighting between Lebanese Shiites and

### Freed passengers' surrender invites further terror

Patrolmen in refugee camps on Beirut's southern edge as well as continuing clashes between Shiites and Druse militias. In a statement the hijackers said, "We have come out to be martyred, and to return without the implementation of our demands would be a disaster to us."

Israeli and American leaders consulted feverishly throughout the weekend on whether to give in to the six parties' demands. President Ronald Reagan cut short a weekend retreat at Camp David to attend a special meeting of the National Security Council, and the Israeli cabinet met in emergency session.

The 50 Shiite prisoners, whose freedom the hijackers were demanding, had been captured for alleged terrorist activities in southern Lebanon during Israel's occupation of the region, which ended on June 6. The prisoners have only recently been transferred to Israeli territory from a detention camp at Anwar in southern Lebanon. At the same time, Jerusalem has been steadily repatriating them; another 500 have already returned to Lebanon. On Sunday there were reports that Israel had ordered a steel bar company to stand by with quarter steel bars in the region where the detainees are being held.

Although Israel had been intending to routinely release the prisoners, the terrorists' demands sparked a heated debate over prisoner exchanges. A similar prisoner exchange carried out last month created an angry controversy among Israelis, and critics charged that Israel was suffering from psychological debilitation. At the time, Jerusalem exchanged 1,150 Palestinians and other guerrillas, many of them convicted murderers, for the Israeli soldiers who were being held captive by Syrian-backed Palestinians. Opponents of the accord said that it would only encourage terrorists to capture more hostages far inside with the West, and some observers said that last week's hijacking proved that their concerns were well-founded. Acknowledging Israeli Ambassador to the United States Benjamin Netanyahu. "Any surrender invites further terror and mounting blackmail."

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Patrolmen in refugee camps on Beirut's southern edge as well as continuing clashes between Shiites and Druse militias. In a statement the hijackers said, "We have come out to be martyred, and to return without the implementation of our demands would be a disaster to us."

Israeli and American leaders consulted feverishly throughout the weekend on whether to give in to the six parties' demands. President Ronald Reagan cut short a weekend retreat at Camp David to attend a special meeting of the National Security Council, and the Israeli cabinet met in emergency session.

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including popular Greek singer Demis Roussos, who had observed his 40th birthday while on board. Said, Assad's hawkish reputation in Lebanon lies in the Greek press. Commented the opposition newspaper, *Wahed*: "Violence was allowed to rule."

At the same time, there was a growing outcry over Greek airport security measures. The attack on the Airbus 300 was for allowing hijackers to board civilian aircraft. In one famous incident, terrorists made their way onto an Air France plane in 1976. The incident ended in Kibbiza, Uganda, when Israeli commandos attacked the plane, killing the hijackers and securing the passengers' release. And last April a man launched a shoulder-rocket at a Jordanian jet from the airport's perimeter fence as the aircraft was preparing to take off. The missile struck the aircraft, but failed to explode. Observed Paul Williams, a terrorism expert at Scotland's Aberdeen University: "One does expect by now that major European airports should be up to the standards of the very best security in the business. They are still far from it. Athens is one of those airports that needs to tighten up considerably."

In Beirut hijackings have become even more commonplace. During the two stops in Beirut the crew of Flight 647 passed by grim proof of that trend. Within sight of the runway lay the charred tail of a Royal Jordanian Airlines (AJA) Boeing 727, all that remained of another jet hijacked last week. In that incident, five Shi'ite gunmen seized the aircraft and more than 60 passengers on the tarmac at Beirut airport. The hijackers then demanded that Palestinians abandon the Beirut camp. The 26-hour ordeal ended in Beirut with the safe release of passengers, although the plane never took off. However, shortly before disappearing into Lebanon's mountains, the aircraft circled the X-shaped airport. Terrorists sprayed the red-and-white tower with machine-gun fire and detonated a bomb in the cockpit. The ensuing fire destroyed the aircraft. The airport has become the focus of the summer hijackings this year. Beirut's airport destroyed the AJA's airliner, a lone Palestinian gunman briefly seized a Lebanese-bound Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 en route from Beirut to Cyprus to protest the first hijacking. In one bizarre incident last winter, a man in civilian clothes boarded an international Airbus, seized another man's plane. A quick-thinking cabin attendant evacuated passengers down the emergency exit chute before takeoff but the hijacker denied the plane flew to Cyprus with its doors open, and indicated chutes dragging behind. His demands a pay increase for customs officials and new winter coats for airport employees

faced to work in the drafty, bullet-proof terminal.

Last week's terror spread well beyond the hijacking. In a suicide neighborhood of West Beirut, a white 1979 automobile, packed with 200 lbs of dynamite, detonated outside a building held by the predominantly Shi'ite Brith Brigade of the regular Lebanese Army. The blast killed 20 people and wounded 30 more. Then an anonymous caller told a Beirut Christian radio station that the two suicide bombers who drove the 1979 were Daniel Honeima, with whom Shi'ite factories are building for control of Maronite West Beirut. In another incident, a mortar shell slammed into a crowded open-air vegetable market on the Muslim side of the Green Line, which di-

rectorial Affairs Minister Joe Clark. "The situation is so precarious that it is prudent for us to withdraw." As a result, the embassy's staff drove through the perilous Bekaa Valley last week, first to Damascus, then to the Jordanian capital of Amman or Sidon, where the legion of American on Sidon, where the legion has temporarily shifted operations. Shortly after arriving, first secretary Scott Mullin told *Wahed*: "Security has deteriorated for a long time. Many of us are not to be leaving Beirut."

Alleviating the relentless unfolding of terrorism was the release of 31 Finnish soldiers belonging to the United Nations peacekeeping force stationed in southern Lebanon. The Finns had been held captive by the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army. The Shi'ite militia and cap-



Lebanese escorting Americans: a sense of frustration pervading Washington

tures East and West Beirut, killing five and wounding 45.

Because of the rapidly spreading anarchy in Lebanon, Ottawa decided last week to close indefinitely the Canadian Embassy in Beirut. Although the nation's 14 remaining employees had braved one of the most dangerous diplomatic assignments in the world, their increasing vulnerability sustained government officials to order them to withdraw. In recent months the embassy, located in the Bahgat Building on the once-fashionable rue Barakat, has been the target of sniper fire. At the same time, all Westerners in Lebanon have become the focus of kidnappers. Last week Prof. Thomas M. Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University in Beirut, became the 11th foreigner to vanish into the custody of shadowy gamblers so far this year. Declared Ko-

nosed the UN troops June 7, demanding the return of 12 of its members who apparently defected to the Shi'ite Arab militia. At first, Shi'ite leaders charged that the Finns had handed the UN soldiers over in a moral crisis, but when it became clear that they had voluntarily switched allegiance the Finns were released. Said Col Karl Kettala, chief of staff for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon of the freed captives: "They are in good condition, only bored." Still, the issue proved to be an embarrassment for Israel, which expects, trains and pays the Shi'ite forces in Lebanon. Observers said that the incident had badly strained Jerusalem's fragile relations with the UN peacekeeping forces.

Throughout the week a special U.S. task force monitored the hijacking from a seventh-floor complex inside the state department in Washington, the same

office used during the Iranian hostage crisis. But while U.S. officials stayed in close contact with the Algerians and Israelis during the crisis, there was a sense of frustration pervading Washington. Indeed, as analysts began to assess the expanding scale of terrorism in the region, many of them concluded that Western organizations are poorly equipped to respond effectively to random attacks. There were reports that Washington had ordered the secret dispatch of a crack anti-terrorist squad known as the Delta Unit from Fort Bragg, N.C., to the Middle East. However, U.S. officials brushed aside the suggestion that U.S. forces would storm the airport. Said U.S. State Secretary Casper Weinberger: "We are using diplomatic means through the Algerian government."

At the same time, Muslim militia units near the airport used a momentary pause when they opened fire with anti-aircraft guns on Israeli gunboats lying offshore. The firing seemed so apparent danger.

For its part, the Pentagon maintains contingency plans for dealing with crises like last week's hijacking, but many observers expressed doubt that even such U.S. military units could reverse the crisis. U.S. officials said the hijacking was a premeditated attack. The Algerian government passed a critical role in negotiating with the six airlines during the aircraft's Saturday stop in Algeria. The tense negotiations, carried out over short-wave radio between the Algerian airport control tower and the hijacked Boeing, were led by Algerian Transport Minister Salah Gouli as well as the director-general of national security. The Algerians gained Washington's respect in 1979's hostage crisis. Indeed, the Algerian government pledges itself to its go-between status in the Arab world, maintaining good relations both with hard-line states and with the West. Said U.S. Ambassador to Algeria Michael Sautin: "We are very grateful to the Algerian authorities for what they are doing. We think they are handling this in a very professional way."

Late on the weekend some American officials blamed the hijacking on the Shi'ite Arab militia. However, U.S. state department officials have frequently blamed Iran-inspired terrorists for hijackings and related events. And Secretary of State George Shultz has informed Tehran that the United States would not negotiate against it directly for terrorist support. But Shi'ite fundamentalists, many observers said, however, that a military retaliation, possibly against Iran itself, might only inspire an unstoppable cycle of violence in the Middle East that could spread to much more distant shores.

Web Andy Blinn

## Islam's holy warriors



All about Hezbollah, an accomplice exchanged for Greek hostages: new weapon

It determined terrorists who hijacked TWA Flight 847 last week were, most observers believed, members of the Lebanese Islamic Jihad (IJI) group. But even if they were disciples of some more shadowy Islamic sect, there seemed little doubt that they had their roots in the once-glorious Shi'ite towns and villages of south Lebanon. Always the poorest of Lebanon's factions, the Shi'as have undergone a profound transformation during the past decade inspired by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution in Iran. The Shi'as have become Lebanon's dominant political, economic and military force, rendering Lebanon's agreement 2041 national accord—which divided power between Christians Maronites and Sunni Muslims—obsolete.

Among the most radical Shi'ite factions is Hizbollah (party of God), which operates out of the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, and Islamic Arm, led by Hassan al-Musawir. Both are dedicated to the creation of an Islamic-style Islamic republic in Lebanon, and both are generously funded by Tehran. Hizbollah is opposed by the less militant Arab (hope), a national movement based in Moslem West Beirut, which seeks a power realignment that ensures Christian, Sunni and Druse co-operation. Last week Arab officials were among those in Beirut negotiating for the hostages' release.

Islamic Jihad, whose communists reflect the uncompromising spirit of Islamic orthodoxy, first captured international attention in April 1983, when a

suicide car bomber drove an explosive-laden vehicle into the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut. The building collapsed, killing 60 people, including 17 Americans, several of them agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The United States maintained an even greater attack six months later, when Islamic Jihad terrorists drove suicide truck bombs into the U.S. Marine compound and into the military base of the French multinational force. More than any other faction, the Shi'ite, who killed 200 people, were responsible for achieving exactly what Islamic Jihad had intended: the ultimate withdrawal of all Western forces from Lebanon. In its wake, U.S. officials accused Syria and Iran of underwriting state-sponsored terrorism.

With the multinational force driven out of Beirut, Islamic Jihad turned its attention to Israel's continuing occupation in the south. In November, 1985, a suicide truck bomber leveled Israeli intelligence headquarters in the ancient Phoenician port city of Tyre, killing 60 people. A month later the same organization claimed credit for a series of bombings in Kuwait, which has backed Iraq in the long Gulf War with Iran. Since then, Jihad has been responsible for a wave of bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, death marches—even the 1986 mining of the Red Sea. Still, Jihad had never before been linked to even one hijacking. But after last week's attack, observers agreed, the holy warriors had added a potent new weapon to their arsenal.

—MICHAEL POSNER





An unusually busy street in Pyongyang: austerity, regimentation and a slowly expanding economy

#### NORTH KOREA

## Inside a closely guarded fortress

By Peter McGill

After 33 years of open hostility, officials from North and South Korea met last month to discuss reuniting families separated by the Korean war of 1950-53. Although Western diplomats were encouraged, few are willing to predict the outcome of discussions, especially given the opaque nature of North Korean politics. Indeed, the nation of 17 million remains one of the world's most secretive societies. One thing is certain, however: the absolute supremacy of North Korean President Kim Il Sung. At 72, Kim has built a cult of personality resulting from that of China's Mao Zedong at the height of the 1950s Cultural Revolution. Recently, Pyongyang granted *Maclean's* correspondent Peter McGill a rare opportunity to visit the modern-day hermit kingdom. His report:

Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, is a city of grand monuments. Along the broad avenues stand granite and concrete tributes to the rule of President Kim Il Sung, known affectionately among his subjects as the Great Leader. There are monuments to "Liberation" and to the "Martyrs of the People's Army," as well as the 216-foot-high Arc of Triumph, a near-replica of Napoleon's Arc de Triomphe in Paris and

dedicated to Kim. The largest is the Tower of Justice, a 648-foot stone pinnacle from which visitors can survey the sights of Pyongyang. The vista is impressive, but eerily silent. Bicycles are forbidden and private cars do not exist. Excluding Communist party and government officials, North Koreans travel either by bus or on the sparsely decorated subway, complete with ornate chandeliers, murals depicting national achievement in industry—and the omnipresent portrait of Kim.

The city's massive icons are fitting testimony to a man who has molded North Korea in his own image. By meticulously sealing off the nation from the outside world and turning it into a vast laboratory of social engineering and thought control, Kim claims to have created a "Workers' Paradise," where citizens' material and spiritual need is met under his paternal love and guidance. But Kim's many enemies, particularly those in South Korea, insist that his absolute rule has created a xenophobic society of

Christian terror and misery.

Kim claims that what he calls his "paradise" is the result of adhering to a philosophy known as Juche, or self-reliance. An idiosyncratic blend of Marxism-Leninism and Korean nationalism, Juche stresses independence but also unwavering loyalty to Kim and to his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, 43. North Korean officials maintain that the concept of Juche was born during Kim's years as a guerrilla leader fighting the Japanese in the 1920s. In fact, he launched Juche four decades later when

his two sponsors, the Soviet Union and China, split and began competing to make North Korea a satellite.

Currently, the personality cult extends into every corner of North Korean society. Even the nation's kindergarten are decorated with banners exalting the Great Leader. At the spectacular 13-story Children's Palace in central Pyongyang, a musical performance features primary school prima donnas, their faces etched in emotion, crooning "We

Kim's reverence



had the honor to be with our president on New Year's Eve for three hours. Now we always feel as if we are with our president and the Great Leader." The school's principal, Kim Moon-Chae, stressed, "We are not emphasizing ideological education." Still, every wall bears slogans from Kim Il Sung and his son—known as Dear Leader—urging students to study hard "for society."

Both at the school and at Kim's alleged birthplace at Mangyongdae, a compulsory pilgrimage site 10 km outside the capital, North Koreans learn a history of the Korean War which differs sharply from Western accounts. According to Pyongyang, the North did not spark the conflict by its invasion of the South on June 25, 1950. Rather, it was the South that launched "an all-out attack" on the North—despite the almost total withdrawal of U.S. forces before the outbreak of hostilities and the ill-preparedness of South Korean troops to mount an offense.

Similarly, the state-controlled media produce a finely crafted vision of the world compatible with party doctrines. A recent evening's television programming featured a visit to a Moscow subway (the actual track was completely in Russia) and a North Korean movie depicting a smiling young couple enjoying paradise by riding a ferris wheel in an amusement park. News broadcasts lavished attention on Kim and reported grieving street in South Korea, which it said was a sign of an imminent worker revolution.

Still, Kim has managed to make some small improvements in a nation left in charred ruins by the war. The average North Korean worker pays less than five per cent of his monthly income for government-subsidized rent. Pyongyang's modern apartments are unbecomingly crowded by Western standards, but superior to the slum dwellings that surround the city of Seoul in the adjacent South. "TV sets are dreamed of having such an apartment," said Mrs. Lee Wei Kuo, who lives with her husband and 24-year-old son in a standard high-rise overlooking Pyongyang's Taedong River. According to Mrs. Lee, the building contrasts with the squander that Koreans endured after the war.

Lee's food supply is spartan: the refrigerator contained a plate of bean cake, some eggs, lettuce and onion, as well as old tins of Soviet-made condensed milk and a piece of frozen pork that she was keeping for a special occasion. But despite her surroundings, Lee professed contentment, at least outwardly. "The government is doing its best for the ordinary people," she declared in the presence of a government-supplied guide.

In contrast, privileged Communist party members are in luxurious apartment complexes sealed off by police at

night, due at special restaurants serving to government officials and foreign visitors, and they travel Pyongyang's outskirts in a fleet of Mercedes-Benz and Volvo limousines. Some North Koreans at times have difficulty rationalizing these disparities to foreigners. "I've read of the terrible problem in the United States of the death toll from car accidents, after the terrible pollution," said Lt.-Col. Li Poh Se. "Here we have no such problems."

North Korea's performance as the international stage has been indelibly marked by Kim's eccentric and often brutal style. It provides Lybia, Cambodia and other left-wing nations with military aid and training. At the same time, North Korea owes \$2 billion in

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Pyongyang subway station: ornate chandeliers, opulent decoration and murals

foreign debt and, at one point, ceased payment even on interest for its foreign loans. And it has embarrassed its own allies in Moscow and Peking with a series of ham-fisted operations. In 1995 its diplomats in Denmark were expelled after they were found smuggling bush-ban. And nearly two years ago Pyongyang was implicated in a plot to kill the South Korean activist during a state visit to Korea. The bomb blast killed four ministers, narrowly missed South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan and led Kim's Bureau into a severe diplomatic relations.

Meanwhile, Kim steers a nimble and profitable course between the Soviet Union and China. Peking, particularly, seems anxious to reduce tensions in the Korean peninsula to prevent any feasibility there from threatening its much-wanted modernization program. Indeed, during a marathon 15-hour conference last year, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang

was so nervous because it could create a dynasty and lead to widespread unrest among other Koreans with a claim on power.

Whoever succeeds him will face the urgent need to close the gap between the north and the industrial giant in the south. Kim's legacy, say critics in Seoul, is little more than personal perfectionism and showmanship. Indeed, even his urban monuments—such as Pyongyang's subway system—quadruple inspection seem sterile. After foreign visitors depart, officials shut off the brilliant chandeliers, shrouding stations in semi-darkness. On board the train, under the obligatory portrait of the Great Leader, passengers sit in complete silence, faces set in grim resignation, enduring a barrage of recorded martial music and sacrosanct readings of Kim's instructions. At a nearby stop a lone soldier with a machine-gun slung under his arm patrols, keeping visual watch over the North Korean paradise. □



Room where Mengele may have spent some of his final days: boxes of hair

BRAZIL

## Tales of the 'last Nazi'

By Hal Quinn

A tangled 40-year-old net slowly tightened last week around the "Angel of Death," Josef Mengele. Each day evidence mounted that the world's most wanted criminal, a man responsible for the deaths of 400,000 Nazi concentration camp inmates during the Second World War, but, in his own death, escaped his capture—and retribution for his crimes. Scientists examined the remains of a body buried on June 6 from a grave at Embu, Brazil, and American and Brazilian forensic experts said they had no doubt that the head written in notes and letters written by the man was that of Mengele. Rome's famed Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal allowed that there was a "90-95" or "maybe 98-99" chance that the influence Dr. Mengele of Auschwitz-Birkenau was dead.

Although it was the sixth report of Mengele's death since 1946, it seemed to be the most plausible. Breaking three decades of silence on his father's fate, Mengele's son, Rolf G., released a statement in Munich declaring, "I have no doubt that the corpse exhumed in the cemetery at Embu . . . is the remains of my father." Then the son pledged to hand over critical evidence in the chief prosecution in charge of West Germany's search for Mengele, Hans-Heinrich Klein. A statement issued by his step-

brother, Jens Hochenjers, said that the evidence would include proof of Rolf's visit to his father's grave in 1979, a photo of Mengele taken in the 1970s and a sample of his handwriting.

Rolf Mengele also gave the Munich-based magazine *Bunte* hundreds of photographs, letters and about 30 1/2 of documents, which the son said were a record of Mengele's life at large in South America. *Bunte* editor Norbert S. Kowald, who planned to start publishing a series of heavily illustrated articles this week, said that Rolf Mengele had asked for no remuneration. He added

S. Kowald said the son's motive was that "he was haunted by the heritage of his father. He felt that if all of these details were published, it would be all over." The editor added that information in the documents showed that Mengele had lived in various South American countries and that he was visited by a rope several times. As well, family members,

using their own passports, used to visit him in South America. Rolf S. Kowald "It's quite unbelievable that they never caught him."

In Brazil people who gave sanctuary to a man claiming to be Mengele for more than 15 years offered persuasive testimony that their sometimes autistic, suspicious arboreal house guest was in fact the object of their intense, intensive manhunt in postwar history. At week's end, the balance of circumstantial evidence shifted strongly toward confirmation that the bones scattered from Embu, officially listed as the remains of an Wolfgang Gerhard, were Mengele's. Both Brazilian and American analysts declared themselves convinced that Mengele had in fact died. But Israeli and West German investigators who have pursued Mengele for 40 years are not totally convinced. Said Klein: "The man will only be found for as when we are certain that he is dead."

At the city morgue in São Paulo, X-rays of the remains from Embu were consistent with the body being Mengele—and ruled out the possibility that the bones had been Gerhard's. A 30-hour examination by handwriting experts identified 15 points of similarity between Mengele's 1936 application to join the Nazi Waffen-SS, and other material, and documents found in a Brazilian farmhouse where he spent his final years. Forensic expert David Green, head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's documentary identification department from 1967 to 1982, declared: "They were handwritten by Mengele. If we had found there was some problem with the writing, we would have rendered a qualified conclusion. The fact that we are rendering an absolutely positive conclusion means that we have no doubt as to the authenticity of that writing."

São Paulo police chief and head of the Brazilian investigation team Roman Tassia declared: "It is almost certain Mengele lived in Brazil for at least 15 years and drowned Feb. 7, 1979." Mengele would then have been 49 years old. Rolf, forensic study of 106 bones and bone fragments, a clump of hair and seven teeth found at the grave site may not be completed until the end of the month. Even then, Tassia conceded, only if fingerprints could provide real confirmation.

According to Tassia, the man reported to be Mengele was sheltered in Brazil from 1941 until his death by two couples—Hans-Gerard Gens and

Gitta Stammer and Austrian Welfram and Lindeke Boser. They were introduced to their leader by Wolfgang Gerhard, whose identification papers were found at Embu. According to his son, Adolf, Gerhard, a salesman described by Tassia as a Nazi "fanatic," died in poverty in Graz, Austria, in 1976.

Gitta Stammer, with whom "Mengele" lived for 15 years, said that the objective was always to keep one "those weren't happy years for us. He took over our lives and was authoritarian with my children." Stammer learned his identity during the second year of his stay. "I read some article about the war and asked him why he was. He said, 'You have lived with me long enough to know. I am Josef Mengele.'" Warning the Stammers to keep silent, Gerhard told them, "You should be happy that in your unimportant little lives something great has happened to you. Still, they were relieved when Mengele left to live with the Bosseris. Stammer denied being paid for keeping Mengele and that his family in Germany was indifferent to his difficulties.

Still, there were apparently a number of transactions between the man who said he was Mengele and his family in Germany, some of which may have involved money. The family owns and operates Rahn's Machine Works, a small machinery manufacturing firm in

Günzburg, West Germany (1994 sales, \$110 million). So prominent is the company that signs outside the Bavarian town read: "Mengele-Günzburg." Hans Schneider—Mengele's friend of Mengele's and former first message whose confounded correspondence with Welfram Boseri first led police to the Embu grave—made several trips to Brazil, carrying letters and, according to Boseri, money.

As well, Tassia said the Stammers enjoyed a higher standard of living than could be expected from Gitta Stammer's earnings as a topographical engineer. The income, Tassia added, could not justify Stammer's frequent overseas travel or his current trip to Europe. Police are now investigating Boseri's contention that Mengele's funds were invested in the Stammer farm outside São Paulo.

Boseri insisted last week that no Nazi groups—such as Odessa or Kommander, organized to protect and aid Nazis after the war—assisted Mengele. He added "If such organizations exist, they should be ashamed not to have found any other protection or shelter for Mengele than a Hungarian couple or myself." But unlike Gitta Stammer, the Bosseris were primarily fond of the war they believed to be Mengele, the doctor who with a single wave of his finger, six or eight, anyone who would die. And they

were upset at their boarder's death. "Lisabon called me up and said, 'The old boy's dead,'" Boseri recalled. "He was crying a lot." He added that the Bosseris called Mengele "Mengele," calling him "Fro" and "Mengele." And the Bosseris' housemaid, Rosa Gapan de Souza, 60 years, was also attracted to him. Said de Souza: "He was charming, despite his age. He said he wanted me to live with him without getting properly married. If he had been able to marry me legally, I would have done it." Mengele's second wife, Martha G., lives in Monza, Italy.

Still, while teams of Brazilian, German, Israeli and U.S. investigators pored over the accumulating evidence, skeptics continue to regard the story as an elaborate hoax. Bob Rabin Abraham Cooper, a statistician dean of the entire named for Nazi-hunter Wiesenthal. "We know how much Mengele and his supporters have to gain by making the world believe he is dead, especially with the background of the Hitler diaries hoax in our minds." Police chief Tassia disagreed: "If someone cooked this up, then he must have a finer mind than Agatha Christie," he said. "It would have been a novel for the future that was 15 years in the planning."

With Richard Hauer in São Paulo, Peter Schneider in Brasília and Sam Hadden in Vienna.

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## Crossing the bridge



Zacharek: Polish agent

Like the first scene from a classic tale of espionage, envoys of East and West met at the center of Berlin's Glucke Bridge last week and finalized the largest prisoner exchange since the Second World War. The swap, which climaxed months of intricate negotiations, sent four Soviet spies back to East Germany in return for 35 Europeans jailed for undisclosed offenses.

Among those released: Marian Zacharek, a Polish agent serving a life sentence in the United States after obtaining U.S. military secrets, and Alton Mitchell, a 68-year-old East German grandfather who played a key role last month in spying for the Soviet Union. At the bridge, the site of the historic 1962 deal that freed downed American U-2 pilot Gary Powers, Western officials escorted 35 prisoners back to West Berlin, two others stayed temporarily behind to settle family matters. Negotiators had initially hoped to free two prominent Soviet dissidents: Andrei Sakharov and Anatoliy Shcharanov. But Moscow, and a U.S. spokesman, "would not consider their release."

## Gandhi as diplomat

When Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took office last November, after the assassination of his mother, Indira, many analysts expected him to strengthen relations with Washington. Instead, Gandhi visited the Soviet Union in May and reaffirmed his country's strong ties with Moscow. Then, last week in Washington he expressed a desire for closer relations with the United States—but he made it clear that he does not intend to make a major shift in India's foreign policy. In meetings with President Ronald Reagan and other senior officials, Gandhi discussed a range of disputes between the world's two largest democracies. U.S. leaders are particularly concerned by New Delhi's refusal to openly criticize Moscow—India's main supplier of military aid—for the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. For their part, the Indians want Washington to stop sales of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan, their neighbor and longtime enemy. U.S. officials say that India's need for technology will eventually force it to develop closer relations with the United States. The Americans also appear confident that the emergence of the forward-thinking Gandhi, unconcerned by the anti-Western bias of many members of his mother's generation, will lead to a greater understanding between New Delhi and Washington. But the process will take time, patience and respect for India's tradition of fierce independence.

## Alfonsín's challenge

Ever since Third World debt began to mushroom in 1982, the International Monetary Fund has brought pressure on debt-ridden nations to convince them to impose tough reforms aimed at restoring financial solvency. Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín, for one, has resisted the IMF demands, contending that economic austerity would fuel opposition to his embattled 18-month-old democracy. But last week, after months of negotiations, Alfonsín finally agreed to accept the fund's tough recommendations. The IMF will free a \$1.4-

billion loan package suspended last March when Argentina failed to meet the fund's economic targets. The money will help to make up more than \$1 billion in overdue payments on Argentina's \$48-billion debt. In return, Buenos Aires agreed to an ambitious austerity package, including a 60-day wage and price freeze and sharp cuts in government spending. To help reduce inflation—now raging at 1,349 per cent—a 150 per cent hike in April, Alfonsín reduced the nation's credit line with a new currency, the austral. As chaos gripped Argentina's stock and currency markets and the price of food and gasoline soared, Alfonsín warned of more hardship ahead. "Suffering is and will be our daily companion."

## Aid for the rebels

Just seven weeks after the House of Representatives rejected a proposal by the Reagan administration to supply financing to Nicaraguan insurgents—known as contras—congressmen last week changed their minds. By a wide margin of 64 votes the House approved \$97 million in supplementary aid to the guerrillas. Several factors led to the congressional shift. First, many lawmakers were offended when Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega departed for a visit to Moscow just 36 hours after the April House vote. At the same time, there was growing concern—particularly among Democrats from the conservative South—that failure to assist the contras would make representatives appear soft on communism. And there is an increasing reliance on Capitol Hill to oppose the popular president. The House bill would provide the rebel forces with clothing, food and medical supplies—but without direct CIA involvement. For his part, Ortega denounced the congressional votes as "unacceptable, illegal and immoral." But the contras greeted approval of the aid package with jubilation. And those separate and scandalous far-right men neighboring El Salvador to set up a formal coalition—sparking speculation that Washington might sever diplomatic relations with Managua and recognize the contras as a government-in-exile.

## Pointing the finger



Agca: Soviet complexity

For days the star witness had refused to co-operate. But last week Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca settled into his plastic witness chair in a Rome courtroom and calmly issued a series of startling allegations. Speaking in measured Italian, the terrorist who shot Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, for the first time named the Soviet Union directly to the unsuccessful assassination attempt. Agca told the court—which is trying him, four other Turks and three Bulgarians—that the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, working with the Bulgarian secret service, paid \$1 million to a right-wing Turkish group, the Grey Wolves, to kill the Polish-born Pope; that Moscow was also behind a bombing at the U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe in Munich in 1981; and that Bulgaria had plotted to kill Polish union leader Lech Wałęsa the same year. The state controls that the papal slaying resulted from an international conspiracy. But with Agca maintaining he claims that he is Jesus Christ incarnate, prosecutor Antonio Maria asserted that the testimony would be difficult to verify.



du MAURIER presents...





## Overheard at the Open

Over the years, players competing in the Canadian Open have voiced their various ecstasies, piques or apoplexies at a variety of subjects



Lar Kirkwood, after hitting a perfect tee shot and reacting to applause from the gallery, 1977. "What did you expect from the U.S. Open champion... greatness?"



John Cook, struggling to come up with a victory bouquet, following his win over Johnny Miller, 1982. "Sorry I'm dressed this way, but I had to work late."



Greg Norman, on winning his first du Maurier Trophy, 1984. "I've got a nice shirt on. I love the trophy and she keeps the \$34,500."



Andy Bean, after being selected a two stroke penalty for being a putt with the handle of his putter, 1983. "My Dad's gonna tell me when he hears about this."



Leonard Thompson, being interviewed in a fully air-conditioned Media Center of Glen Abbey following his controversial 62 in 1992. "When there's no rain, it's too hot. I don't want to be in here."



Jack Nicklaus, on reaching number one in the world for the first time, 1964. "I feel now again how as good a chance to win the Canadian Open."

## For the good of the game

IT'S GENERALLY MISUNDERSTOOD before anyone actually sees a member of the Royal Canadian Golf Association at work. That's when the President steps forward on the 18th green at Glen Abbey Golf Club and presents the winner of the Canadian Open Championship with a cheque.

But the tremendous amount of work done by the members of the RCGA goes on behind the scenes all year, and has since the Association was created by Canadian golfers in 1895 for the purpose of maintaining the fine aspects of golf first played, good fellowship and the general good of the game.

Few Canadian golfers can play without being affected by some aspect of the operations of the RCGA, whether it be by the Rules of Golf, course rating and

handicapping, promotion of junior golf, the best methods of greenskeeping and clubhouse management, or some phase of its national and international tournament programs.

The RCGA is directed by a Board of Governors, which represents all parts of Canada, and whose members give, at their own expense, their time, experience and energies to promote golf. These men serve on 21 committees and usually meet twice a year to deal with every conceivable aspect of the amateur side of golf.

The RCGA's only income is from two sources: all revenues generated by The Canadian Open go directly to the Association, along with the \$3-00 annual membership fee assessed to each member of an RCGA-registered golf club.

## It happened at the Canadian Open

IN THE FINAL ROUND OF THE 1956 Open, two players worked their way around the St. Andrews Golf Club in Toronto using an assortment of clubs which looked like shovels, wedges and hoes. One was The Hag, the great Walter Hagen. His partner, who made most of his living as a truck driver and who had all kinds of weird clubs, was Joe Kelkwood. Lewson Little had vision as related a first round in the other city, defeating Henry Thompson by eight strokes.

In 1975 at Royal Montreal, a tremendous thunderstorm caused a four-hour suspension in play. Golfers took refuge in nearby houses bordering the course. Jack Nicklaus was in the hunt for the lead (eventually he lost to a playoff to Tom Weiskopf, but he used the rain delay wisely - he fell asleep in a reclining chair, and his playing partners had to wake him up when the storm finished).

In 1988, after darning his shoelaces, a small insect in a lake, Pat Fitzmaurice waded through the water, and played a magnificent recovery shot to the green for a par. The only spot of land in The Royal Montreal Golf Club is now known as "Fitzmaurice Island". No one hardly ever goes there.

In 1938, nobody wanted to win. On Saturday, the end of 72 holes, Sam Snead and Harold Guy McSpadden were tied in 277 on the Mississauga Golf and

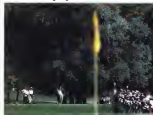
Country Club. Snead went on Sunday, but McSpadden travelled to Bradford to play an exhibition. On Monday, they had a 28-hole playoff, but they both shot 67s and were tied again. Officials immediately ordered a further nine-hole playoff, which Snead won over an older, more opponent by an easy five strokes.

In the 1961 Canadian Open, Jim Ferrie was so incensed by his last-but-one-perfect putt that on one hole, he threw his clubs AND his caddy into the water.

In 1952, Tommy Bolt arrived for his first open tournament at the Ninkens Country Club in Winnipeg on the back of a horse which he commended from a nearby stable.

In 1988, after darning his shoelaces, a small insect in a lake, Pat Fitzmaurice waded through the water, and played a magnificent recovery shot to the green for a par. The only spot of land in The Royal Montreal Golf Club is now known as "Fitzmaurice Island". No one hardly ever goes there.

## du MAURIER's golf galleries



Glen Abbey is a challenge for designer Nicklaus.



St. George's designed the 1964's top players.



Captains stayed January, but he won in Calgary and Ajmer.

## A sponsorship commitment to excellence



Chairman of Royal Imperial Tobacco Inc. Leonard 1982.

IT IS UNLIKELY THERE IS ANYONE who has contributed more to the growth and development of professional golf in Canada than Mr. Edmond Ricard, who retired this year as Chairman of Imperial Tobacco Limited.

Ed Ricard first brought the Canadian Open Golf Championship into his Company's sponsorship portfolio under the Peter Jackson banner in 1971. Immediately, he introduced to the Open his Company's resources, along with its successful marketing techniques, and combined them with his own deep interest in golf. The harmonious partnership of the Royal Canadian Golf Association and Imperial worked quickly to assure much of the previous losses and brought to an Open that had fallen on troubled waters.

Three years later, with bright new Canadian stars like Sandra Post and Jocelyne Bourassa speaking on the Ladies Professional Golf Association Tour, Ed Ricard was responsible for Imperial assuming sponsorship of the only Canadian stop on the LPGA Tour, and in 1978, the du Maurier Classic was officially given Major Tournament status by the LPGA, becoming one of only four Tour events in the world in this prestigious category. In 1981, the du Maurier Classic, a Senior PGA Tour event, was also added to Imperial's championship golf events.

At each of these events, Mr. Ricard and his wife, Jacqueline, have been present throughout the entire work, graciously hosting all of the competitors and their families, host club members, RCGA, PGA and LPGA Tour officials and Company friends in the Hospitality Lounge.

Several years ago, an official of the Royal Canadian Golf Association said "Ed Ricard is closer to the players than any other representative of the tournament. They know him and respect his involvement with the Championship, and his continuing association with the players over the years is a decided advantage to the Open, because it has been so consistent. He is deeply involved in the future and status of Canadian golf and he is the catalyst that has made the involvement of Imperial Tobacco what it is."

His handling of the trophy presentation to the various event champions over the years has been the epitome of grace and class. On these occasions he never fails to give much credit and recognition to the many thousands of volunteers who make the tournaments du Maurier sponsors.

He will continue after retirement to offer his counsel and guidance as a member of the Junior Tournament Committee which oversees the policies and direction of Canada's National Championship, and, given his contributions over the past 10 years to golf and golfers, everyone who enjoys these major international events can be assured they will continue to be presented in a first-class way. Ed Ricard would never permit it any other way.



du MAURIER  
AND  
du MAURIER  
LIGHT  
REGULAR AND KING SIZE



For people with a taste for something better

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that design to health increases with amount smoked—avoid smoking. For per cigarette: du Maurier Light: Reg. 5 mg "tar", 0.8 mg nicotine; King Size: 11 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; du Maurier: Reg. 13 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; King Size: 16 mg "tar", 1.2 mg nicotine.

The Reynolds & Reynolds  
St. Andrews, N.Y. Co., N.Y.

## PEOPLE

**T**he Toronto Star, Canada's largest newspaper, prides itself on its accuracy. But last week it published a front-page "exclusive" photograph which it said depicted one of the tornadoes that cut a swath across southern Ontario on May 22, killing 12 people. The photographer credited was former Star writer Jeff Maloney, 14, of Barrie, whose mother, Loretta, had sold rights to the paper for \$300. Within hours of publication the Star learned that the boy had, in fact, photographed a picture in the Barrie Examiner and that the twister had been swirling over Utica, Ohio. The next day, the Star declared, "We fell for it—look, line and sicken!" Managing editor Ray Timson apologized to readers but he added that the Star would pay the fee anyway because "the Maloneys can use the help." A contrite Jeff said that his parents were separated and that his mother had been laid off from her job. Declared Timson: "You are second guess yourself to death on these things. But you do everything in your power to prevent it from happening again."

**C**ountry singer Kellita Havenland, 21, grew up on a ranch in southern Alberta surrounded by the trappings of her future trade. Her mother, Verna, was such a country music fan that she decorated her home with western paraphernalia, including a wagon-wheel chandelier and a lamp with a bronzed cowboy-hat shade. But the five-foot, two-inch, 108-lb. Havenland, who studied dance at York University in Toronto in the late 1970s and worked in regional theatre from 1980 to 1982, declared: "I never for one minute dreamed of being in country music. I finally realized that it was always with me—but I had been fighting it inside." With her husband, Richard Harrisburg, 29, as her manager, Havenland says she "went country" 2½ years ago and has recorded six singles and an album. Nominated for a 1986 Juno Award, which Anna Murray won, Havenland named this year's Female Novelist of the Year title from Country Music News, and the Country Music Association selected her to perform at last week's International Pan Fun Show in Nashville. She now says she is about



Havenland, and (below) Mandel, a lamp with a cowboy-hat shade



to rise beyond the "break-even point" of her career, and added, "You have to believe in yourself—or you are a dead duck."

**R**etired film-maker Norman McLaren, 71, made 60 short films and collected an estimated 200 awards during a career that began in 1922 at the

Glasgow School of Art and flourished from 1945 to 1984 at the National Film Board of Canada. This year the ailing McLaren, who has suffered from myopia for more than a decade, is resting on his laurels while these arrangements—the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Los Angeles and the Canadian Film Institute in locations across Canada—pay tribute to his talents by showing retrospectives of the bulk of his work. No one made extra copies of some of his early films when he was experimenting with drawing images directly onto rare film stock, and the originals were lost from repeated projection. Unable to attend a gala evening in Los Angeles this week, McLaren told McLaren's he felt honored—and recalled the day in 1953 when he learned about his Academy Award. In London on a leave of absence, he received a telegram informing him that his eight-minute satirical film, *Neighbours*, had won an Oscar. "I was baffled, and said 'Who the hell is Oscar?'" Added McLaren: "I subsequently came to know."

**T**oronto-born Canadian and actor *Mandy Patinkin*, 39, is now touring his improvisational comedy act, from Los Angeles to Toronto. He still performs his go-with-it-style sketch which he fits seamlessly into each other comic routines by tying up then ignoring a member of the audience onstage or launching into a game of indoor shuffleboard. Mandel, who plays the relatively serious role of Dr. Wayne Fiscus in TV's *St. Elsewhere*, has also starred with Glenn Bar owner Ted Danson in *Another Fine Mess*, a movie directed by *Oliver Stone* and scheduled for release at Christmas. Between touring performances, Mandel says he has been delivering pizzas—because the company sponsoring his tour is the Toronto-based Pizazz, which features personalized messages fashioned from mousetail cheese. Said Mandel: "In Toronto I spent a day running around with pizza and I earned \$2 in tips. Only two customers recognized me." Added Mandel: "I delivered to my Mom and Dad—and they thought I looked familiar."

—EDITED BY BETTE LAMONTAGNE



# Pointing the index finger

By Marc Clark

**F**or Finance Minister Michael Wilson, the 500 U.S. and Canadian businessmen who gathered last week in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in midtown Manhattan formed the friendliest audience he had seen in weeks. Wilson, who worked briefly in New York as an investment banker early in his career, said playfully: "I'm delighted to see so many of my friends from the investment banking business. I'm sure it has nothing to do with the fact that we might want to release a bond issue down here." But even in New York the shadow of the May 31 budget hung over the enthusiastic finance midtown. Just two days before Wilson's short trip to tell Canada's new economic strategy to top-level U.S. bankers and analysts, an article by a conservative economist in the influential Wall Street Journal criticized the Wilson budget as a disastrous document and a blueprint for economic ruin.

In Canada the clamor over the budget, particularly the schedule for cutting back on inflation-related increases in old-age pensions, continued to grow throughout the week. Wilson only added to the controversy when he held a meeting of investors in Quebec City that the government was considering taking some of its bond issues to inflation in order to cut the cost of government borrowing. That proposal provoked New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent to claim that the finance minister was "talking about protecting investors from the ravages of inflation but taking away such protection from Canada's pensioners." Then, on the day of Wilson's New York speech, the Toronto Globe and Mail revealed that finance department officials had warned the

minister before the budget's release that the tax changes it contained would hurt low- and middle-income Canadians while heavily touching the wealthy. But the reddest shock came when the consternation that the Tories sought to

governments of Quebec and Manitoba in disappointing of the pension defunding plan. Said Mulroney of the businessmen's stance: "There are a lot of people who were pressing for much larger cuts in the budget, particularly on the social side."

Still, the government prepared the way for a possible revolt on the issue. At an Ottawa news conference Mulroney stated, "I am not blind to the realities nor am I insensitive to them." In New York, Wilson conceded that the government might consider making changes "at an appropriate time." Like Mulroney in the House of Commons earlier, Wilson defied budget convention when he described his pension measures as "one-offs." And he could not say, when reporters asked, if he still enjoyed the Prime Minister's backing on the pension matter.

Opposition and senior citizens' groups quickly bolstered Mulroney's statements as evidence that the Tories' resolve was flapping under pressure from thousands of telephone calls, letters and petitions. "Why don't they get off their backs and admit they made a mistake?" said 75-year-old Charles McDonald, president of the National Pensioners and Senior Citizens Organization, an umbrella group representing 450 senior citizens' groups that 400,000 members

with more nationwide

Further ammunition for the pension revolt came in a study released by the Ottawa-based Canadian Council on Social Development, a nonprofit research group funded largely by government. According to the council, the defunding of pensions would cost each senior citizen about \$100 in 1986 and \$500 by 1990. In addition, other tax increases in the Wilson budget would cost each pensioner an additional \$500 by 1990. The report estimated that altogether by 1990 the

changes would add another 180,000 senior citizens to the approximately 650,000 now struggling below the poverty line.

Free political observers predicted that the government would back away fully from defunding. Most expected the government to make a more politically palatable move and give extra money to the poorest pensioners by raising the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), a payment of as much as \$328 a month to pensioners whose main source of income is the monthly old-age security payment

Thomas d'Aquino, president of the Business Council on National Issues, said that he too had heard from angry officials.

The business groups were quick to stress that they continued to support Wilson. Said d'Aquino: "The fact is, we do not oppose partial defunding. We think it is less so long as the cut is increased so that support for the elderly poor is not eroded." Added Arthur Amery, chief economist of Dupont Canada Inc. of Toronto: "The media has given the impression that the business

would offer interest equal to the inflation rate, plus a fixed percentage of three or four per cent. At present, government savings bonds offer 11 per cent interest, with inflation currently around four per cent the government would pay only seven or eight per cent on indexed bonds. According to Wilson, the government would save \$30 million to \$40 million an every billion dollars borrowed through bonds.

According to some business leaders, the mauling of the indexed bond proposal was the defunding of pensions



Pensioners planning strategy; d'Aquino (bottom) battling to keep another 150,000 from slipping below the poverty line.

of \$295.54. Half of Canada's 2.6 million pensioners receive part or all of the GIS. (Pensioners less \$1 of the supplement for each \$2 of income they take in over their pension.) But for John Woodsworth, president of the Ontario division of Canadian Pensioners Concerned, and other pensioners, increasing the supplement is unacceptable because it goes only to those who apply and prove need. "It's the kind of demagogical sleazy handout we've been trying to get away from," he said.

The business leaders' defence of the pensioners clearly angered the government. Geoffrey Hise, vice-president of the Toronto-based 6,000-member Canadian Organization of Small Business, told *Maclean's* that he received a number of calls from leading government figures and their aides that "we're in a shock—it was rage."

community has somehow changed its mind, turned on the finance minister and rejected the budget. In fact, that simply is not true."

There was greater business support for Wilson's proposal to reduce some government bond issues to inflation—and even some of the new for linking the issue with the defunding of pensions.

"The people who are attacking this are preying on the fears of pensioners," said Earl Beder, chief economist for The Permanent. Other defenders of the policy noted that the British government has been issuing various types of indexed bonds since the 1970s. The appeal is that the government can borrow money at lower interest rates while buyers get protection against inflation. Unlike conventional bonds, which offer only a fixed interest rate, indexed bonds in Canada

only detracted from the real issue—thorough pension reform. At present in Canada, there are roughly four workers supporting each pensioner, as older people increasingly begin to dominate the nation's population, that figure is expected to drop to two workers for each pensioner within 30 years. Said Hise: "There's no question that we will not be able to afford the present pension system. Unless we act soon, the problem will make the present discussion over defunding look like a scholarly shoving match." The only way to maintain an "affordable, compassionate pension system," he said, is to give government pensions only to those who need them.

But for the government, that would mean scrapping Mulroney's often-repeated commitment to the "hallowed trust" of universality. Many economists speculated that the government was in that predicament that forced Wilson to propose defunding as an alternative to help cut the deficit. Said Dupont Canada's Amery: "Clearly, the commitment to universality bond them in." For Wilson, at least, the defunding pension has turned out to be an unworkable one. □







# "In 1984, Gulf Canada led in exploratory drilling in Western Canada. But that's just part of the story."

Keith Caldwell  
Vice-President, Exploration  
Gulf Canada Resources Inc.

Last year Gulf Canada, as an operator, drilled 167 exploratory wells in Western Canada, half of them in Alberta.

Some wells were shallow (2,000 feet) searching for heavy oil. Others, as deep as 15,000 feet, were drilled to look for gas in the foothills of the Rockies. In all, during the past year, Gulf Canada spent over \$97 million drilling exploratory and development wells in Western Canada, creating jobs in the region and generating demand for products and services from across Canada.



Keith Caldwell

Gulf Canada's corporate lineage in Canada goes back to 1906. We have been pioneers in the search for oil in this country's new frontiers.

In 1912, when the first hints were in the air that gasoline would be the prime automotive fuel, the Company was already investing in petroleum exploration in Western Canada.

While in later years we led the way into the far North and joined drilling projects off the shores of Newfoundland, Gulf Canada has always had the heart of its activities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In fact, over the past five years, Gulf Canada's exploration department has spent \$572 million in Western Canada, close to half of its exploration expenditure in Canada.

**Drilling creates jobs in the West and across Canada**  
In 1984, Gulf Canada participated in 547 exploratory and development wells in Western Canada.



The sediments that contain oil and gas were laid down in seas that periodically covered most of the western provinces. In Western Canada the oil and gas bearing rocks range in age from 400-million-year-old Devonian Coral reefs to Cretaceous sandstones laid down up to 60 million years ago. The Rocky Mountains rose up after the Cretaceous was laid down, and this marked the end of the flooding of the Western Plains by seas. The oil bearing rocks occur at less than 2,000 feet near Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, wells can exceed 15,000 feet in the foothills of the Rockies where Gulf is drilling for gas.

This drilling activity creates jobs, with over 2700 work years of employment generated by direct activities related to wells drilled by Gulf last year.

But the spin-off benefits from drilling spread throughout the western provinces and reach far into the rest of Canada.

When a new area is explored, roads must be built, and supplies such as food and equipment need to be hauled in. New drilling usually increases business opportunities for trucking, construction and support companies. The "oil patch" is often the backbone of communities like Stettin, Estevan and Fort Nelson.

The discovery of more oil and gas leads to the building of warehouses, pipelines, and pumping stations. To serve as a storage and transshipment centre for Western Canada and northern drilling operations, last year Gulf built a \$5 million warehouse at Nisku, south of Edmonton.



Forty-two office buildings the height of Calgary's Gulf Canada Square, if stacked on top of each other, would be roughly two miles. That is the depth Gulf drilled at Groat in central Alberta to bring in a new supply of natural gas. Gulf has many years of experience in drilling these deep wells. However, we drill all over Western Canada, from 2,000-foot wells near Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, 7000-foot wells in central Alberta, to 15,000 foot wells in the foothills. Gulf Canada, while exploring in the North and off the shores of Newfoundland, has continued to spend almost half its exploration budget in western provinces.

Besides making business thrive locally, Gulf's exploration benefits companies in other provinces. An example: well casings, the metal pipes used to line the well once the hole has been drilled. It used to be necessary to import this highly specialized type of pipe from Europe. Gulf worked with a Canadian manufacturer to produce high strength seamless tubular for use in Western Canada. (Capitalizing on this experience, the manufacturer is now supplying drillers all over North America.)

**Deep wells - a Gulf Canada specialty**  
In the foothills of the Rockies, the

gas-bearing rock may be more than two miles below the surface.

While there are no secrets to drilling deep wells, over the years Gulf has become an expert. In the past year we have drilled several wells that are 12 to 15,000 feet deep. They are in the foothills and deep plains areas of southern Alberta where facilities for processing gas are already in place.

Gulf finds have also triggered exploration by other companies in Ramsey and Pelee Lake areas of Alberta and the Dease area in northeastern British Columbia - all helping to make jobs.

## Western Canada exploration and development bridges the gap

The present glamour surrounding Arctic exploration and off-shore wells in the Atlantic has taken the spotlight off the western provinces. But Gulf has remained active in Western Canada seeking new finds in old Alberta areas, exploring new areas in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Gulf's exploration and development activity in Western Canada demonstrates how the petroleum industry, with a little encouragement, can help create jobs and stimulate the economy. The industry is considered a major "engine of growth" because of its tendency to reinvest a large share of its cash flow. The resultant demand for capital goods and services has a significant impact on other sectors of the economy across the country.

The oil finds in the North and off Newfoundland's shores are several years away from production. Western Canada's conventional production is essential to meet Canada's needs until frontier and other new supplies can be developed. We believe that when these new supplies are developed, Canada can attain a level of production that can make this country a major exporter - not just of crude oil and natural gas - but of gasoline, diesel fuels and other products manufactured in Canada.

For your copy of Gulf Canada's Annual Report write:

Bob Fenner  
Director - Public Affairs  
Dept. 514M  
Gulf Canada Limited  
130 Adelaide Street West  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3R6



**GULF CANADA LIMITED**

## A new optimism from the mines

By Peter C. Newman

Canadian mining, which has been written off as a sunset industry with exhausted prospects, is showing some unexpected signs of a comeback.

Last month the York shaft at Hamlet, Ont., peered its first (996-tonne) gold barrel—and for the first time in 10 years, Don McKinnon and John Lachna, who cut into the profits, at a projected rate of \$700,000 per year, Campbell Red Lake in partnership with Dome finalized its plans for sinking a \$4-million exploratory shaft at a gold prospect near Pickle Lake, Ont. Kirkland Gold Mines was well advanced in its study to exploit a high-grade property at Mount Skidmore, near Whitehorse, Yukon, a company associated with its chairman, was reported to have made a significant gold strike in southwestern Newfoundland, and, perhaps most important of all, nickel hit \$2.55 on the London metal market—a 78-per-cent increase from its low in November, 1982. (Copper remains at 65 cents per pound, while gold values have dropped \$300 over the past 18 months.)

These and other examples of increased activity in the metals sector are far from home propositions, but at least the industry is alive again. Exploration spending is running at nearly \$2 billion per working day, and the mining industry this year is expected to produce minerals worth \$15 billion, employing 120,000 and accounting for one-fifth of Canada's exports. Probably the most encouraging single reason was the recent purchase by Dome Mines Ltd., North America's largest gold producer, of a 30-per-cent interest in Falconbridge Ltd., the world's second-largest nickel company. The fact that a minority stake, even in a well-run company like Falconbridge, was worth \$550 million cash has prompted investors to take a second look at the industry as a whole. Bill James, the smelterbacking head of Falconbridge, is ecstatic both about the Dome investment and the general state of the industry. "Since the recession," he told me, "both Canadian mines and Canadian stocks have become very much more productive—and that's across the board. Even though the total package for one of our miners in Sudbury costs about \$30,000 a year, compared with \$4,000 to \$5,000 for the equivalent Third World, modernization, we're not managing to compete. Canada has the technology and the geology—we

are far from a sunset industry."

Falconbridge, tentatively, is sitting on top of \$250 million in cash, and always on the lookout for new mines to finance. It currently has two shafts under development—a rare copper prospect at Anad, in northwestern Quebec, and a zinc property at Winston Lake, north of Lake Superior.

One of the factors driving down Canadian mining activity has been the high level of the Canadian dollar compared to



James: far from a sunset industry

its own every other currency, except the U.S. dollar. The devaluation of many Third World currencies has been of considerable help to the Canadian dollar, which is continuing to hurt. The plan, in fact, is that there is considerable overcapacity in world mineral production, and industrial activity has not yet reached the level of growth that can absorb the surplus. Despite this and other adverse

trends, the Canadian mining industry, with the value of its production having risen to \$24.3 billion last year from \$21 billion in 1980, is starting to raise itself from the bottom of the economic curve.

Not every mining sector is in a growth phase. Steve Renard's Denison is in a slump, as are Noranda and Canadian. The worst-hit region is British Columbia. None of the province's 50 mines have lost a total of more than \$500 million during the past three years. At the moment, only three new prospects—a silver mine near Winston Lake on the Yukon-N.C. border, the Silver Lake gold and silver mine 300 km north of Sudbury and an anthracite coal pit 500 km inland from Stewart—are being ready for production. Noranda has shut all five of its mines in British Columbia; a typical closure was the recent shutdown of Scotia Gold Mines—a small shaft that was sunk when the price of gold was \$450 an ounce. "Our mining industry lagging through a period of devaluating," admits Ted Kenmark, president of the N.C. Mining Association, "but it isn't in eclipse and will continue to be a large contributor of wealth to the Canadian economy. In fact, we had better not abandon it in favour of any will-o'-the-wisp—be it high tech or whatever—until we are sure we can replace it."

Kenmark points to the competition from the Third World—because of low wages and weak environment regulations—as the most harmful factor. In the case of copper, Canada's average production costs in Chile are less than \$11 cents per pound (U.S.), compared to well over 40 cents in Canada. In steel, China already has the capacity to produce large quantities at extremely low costs and within two years will have completed the new rail and harbor infrastructure needed to deliver it to its market.

"We have no intention of fading quietly into the sunset," says Renard. "Mines are natural operators, and as operators we believe that our natural resources not only can and will but must continue to make an important contribution to the economy." He adds, "To do otherwise would be to close down many communities and to bankrupt all the businesses, large and small, that depend on the mining industry. But miners are also realistic, and we will continue to take all the steps—even the undesirable ones—necessary for survival. In tough times, we have no choice but to be tough-minded."

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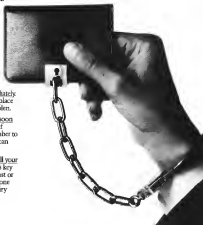
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Jeanine and Claude Beaudin at the convalescent hospital near Montreal. None of his friends ever comes to see her.

## HEALTH

# A disease that cripples the mind

By Ann Finlayson

Former Montreal theatre director Jeanine Beaudin first noticed the problem on vacation in Europe with her husband, Claude, in 1976. "He was forgetting the names of the cities we had visited," Beaudin said. "At first he could usually cover up his forgetfulness. But eventually he forgot things from moment to moment and he required 26-hour attention because sometimes he would just wander away. That was the hardest part: the 26-hour watch." Claude Beaudin is one of thousands of Canadian victims of Alzheimer's disease, a degenerative brain disorder that health authorities are now calling "the disease of the century."

Said Jeanine Beaudin: "I used to enjoy it when he would play the piano because it meant that his brain was still functioning. But it also meant that I knew where he was."

Alzheimer's, rarely diagnosed as little as a decade ago, strikes an estimated one in 10 North Americans over age 60 and one in three over 80. There is no known cause or effective treatment for the malady that damages the brain's nerve endings and kills and kills the brain's ability to remember skills and mo-

ments—before ultimately destroying the body as well. Caring for an Alzheimer's sufferer can be a stress-filled experience as families watch loved ones slip into helplessness. For the victims themselves, no longer able to remember how to perform everyday tasks, the frustration and helplessness can be unbearable. And for health officials, now facing a dramatic increase in the number of Alzheimer's patients as a result of Canada's increasing elderly population, the disorder has become a medical research target.

When Beaudin, 75, retired as a senior vice-president of Alcan Aluminium Co. 21 years ago, he was a colorful and energetic sports and social player. Now, unable to walk or speak, he is confined to his hospital bed in Rivière, Que., where his wife visits him twice a week—alone. "Visiting him is very hard on the family," she said. "And none of his friends ever comes to see him. It hurts to see him this way."

As many as 300,000 Canadians currently suffer from the disease. And, although public awareness of Alzheimer's is recent—and often ill-informed—the disorder was first discovered in 1906 when Dr. Alois Alzheimer, a German doctor, identified the distinctive clumps

of twisted neuro-fil fibres that appear in the brain tissue of the disease's victims. Still, more than half a century passed before the electron microscope disclosed that these tangled fibres regularly appeared in the brain tissue of elderly people who had been diagnosed as suffering from senility.

It is now known that Alzheimer's accounts for more than half of all cases of senile dementia—loss of intellectual capacity and personality change in old age—which is also caused by minor strokes, psychiatric disorders and brain tumors. As well, the disease weakens the body's defenses, making it more susceptible to such killers as heart attacks and is the fourth leading cause of death among people over 65. Last year alone, it killed an estimated 50,000 Canadians.

Although Alzheimer's can strike young adults and also affects the elderly, it is primarily a disease of the elderly. Its early symptoms—memory lapses, temporary disorientation and momentary confusion—are often indistinguishable from simple age-related forgetfulness, which makes the disease almost impossible to diagnose in its early stages. But its irreversible progress, which usually starts about age 40—some- times years, commonly leads to more dis-

tronic changes, an inability to make such simple decisions as what utensils to eat with or to perform such basic tasks as getting dressed, inhibitive dependence, speech impairment and drastic personality changes, including bouts of violent anger in people who are normally placid. Even then, however, a positive diagnosis is usually possible only after the victim has died—a startling block that in part explains why Alzheimer's is rarely listed as the primary cause of death, and why statistics on the disease are incomplete. Said Ann Patrick, whose husband, Lawrence, a respected Vancouver doctor and antique dealer, fell victim to the

Another promising line of inquiry has concentrated on the chemistry of the brain itself. In 1971 British and American scientists in several laboratories discovered that Alzheimer's victims lack an enzyme vital to the synthesis of acetylcholine, one of the chemicals responsible for transmitting impulses between neurons—nerve cells in the brain. They also found a marked loss of those nerve cells. As a result, U.S. medical researchers are now experimenting with drugs that could stimulate acetylcholine production and reverse the degenerative effects of Alzheimer's. But the cause—or causes—of Al-

zheimer's remains elusive. Declared Dr. Arthur Dobson, former executive director of the Alzheimer Society of Canada, which raises research funds and offers referral services for medical and legal advice for victims' families. "The research has been too sparsely and under-

funded, and experts appearing in the press, while voicing opinions of research, tend to raise false hopes. Families are dealing with such a devastating situation that they are grasping for straws." For their part, some scientists claim that they have been frustrated in their work because so proven animal model exists for the disease—and their subjects' constraints make it difficult to obtain specimens of brain tissue from living victims for research. Indeed, the ethical dilemma intensified last month when the U.S. Na-



Vancouver neurologist Lynn Beattie fully and passionately attacks Alzheimer's, counselling victims' relatives, stress-filled

will not accept patients who are nubile, intelligent, capable to lead themselves or family to suicide. As a result, many patients often have to remain at home until suitable nursing home space becomes available, placing a heavy responsibility on other family members or friends. Declared Ann Patrick, who wanted more than a year for an opening for her husband: "In the end, I did not feel devastated about putting Jeanine into an institution—I felt relief."

While Gail, the Canadian Alzheimer society's executive director, recently made that families with an Alzheimer's patient study The 36-Hour Day by gerontologist Nancy Mace and psychiatrist Peter Rabins, both of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University. The book says that patients can be helped by simplifying their lives, and it offers advice on how to deal with or soothe a sufferer. Indeed, for many (then one million Canadians with a family member suffering from Alzheimer's), such support is critical. Said Jeanine Beaudin: "Right now, that is the most important thing of all. You have to know that you are not alone."

Gail: Irreversible



Gail: Irreversible



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## JUSTICE

# Victory in a sex and drugs trial

**T**he United States' most riveting legal melodrama, in recent years—the widely televised retrial of Claus von Bülow, 58, on two charges of attempting to murder his wife—went off the air last week in Providence, R.I. As the jury foreman pronounced him not guilty on both charges, the defendant's face overflowed with relief, then he and his screen mistress, French actress Andrea Reynolds, embraced. Later that day—after expressing his thanks to jurors who were celebrating the end of the 18-month trial with champagne provided by a Providence Holiday Inn—von Bülow and Reynolds, 47, returned to the apartment Manhattan apartment he once shared with his millionaire wife, Martha (Sissy) von Bülow. Declared von Bülow, "I am very relieved and, above all, I am grateful to my attorneys."

For the Danish-born socialite, the verdict ended a five-year fight to prove his innocence—and provided a sensational ending for the Cable News Network week broadcast of the trial live. But the suspense that divided his family persisted as Anne Marie Knorr and Alexander von Auersperg—Martha von Bülow's children by a previous marriage—affirmed their belief in their stepfather's guilt. Said Knorr, "We know, and he knows, that he tried to murder my mother." Added von Auersperg, "Claus von Bülow succeeded in depriving our mother of her marriage and getting away with it."

Meanwhile, the woman at the centre of the controversy lay still and unaware in a \$200-per-day hospital room in New York City's Presbyterian Hospital. After lapsing into a second coma in 1980, her doctors said that she is not expected to regain consciousness.

The acquittal on both charges dramatically reversed the outcome of von Bülow's first trial three years ago, which was notable for the appearance of von Bülow's former lover, Alexandra Hiles, as a star witness for the prosecution.

The dark-haired hunk, who once worked as an actress in ABC-TV's soap opera *Dark Shadows*, told the court that von Bülow had compelling motives for attempting to kill his wife: love and greed. Other testimony showed that his wife's death would have allowed the defendant to marry Hiles—and at the same time receive at least \$14 million from Martha von Bülow's estate. In that trial the jury found that von Bülow



Von Bülow: champagne

tried to kill his wife with two injections of insulin, and the judge sentenced him to 30 years in prison. But last year an Appeal Court ruled that some evidence should not have been accepted at the original trial. As a result, a high-powered 10-member defense team, headed by former federal prosecutor Thomas Fieritz, prepared for the legal rematch with one predominant strategy: to prevent much of the damaging testimony heard at the first trial from being used again. The defense's most outstanding tactic—its victory came, when Judge Carmen Granda excluded evidence showing that von Bülow stood to gain by his wife's death. He ruled that the state had failed to prove the relevance. Even Hiles's eleven-hour appearance did not help the prosecution because the jurors accepted Fieritz's assertion that it was nothing more than a performance by a scorned lover. Then the defense called six medical experts to strengthen its argument that Martha von Bülow was self-destructive woman who had induced the coma herself through indiscriminate use of barbiturates and alcohol.

Von Bülow could face more court battles as he and his stepchildren fight for control of property, including the Fifth Avenue apartment. The charges will ensure continuing publicity for the tall, balding socialite. But in her hospital room Martha von Bülow remains unaware that her private tragedy has become a public spectacle.

—LOBBY GLASS in New York

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# A Tory turnabout on ownership

By George Bain

Of the various definitions of privilege in the Oxford English Dictionary, the one I like is "guardianship, tutelary care, as of a divinity or a saint." It is one that ought also to be extended (if it be the privilege of new broadcasters, who, if they are made at all in this world, should be offering up thanks three days to St. Brian. Along with various other substantial bits of the personal economy, the Irvings own all the province's major daily newspapers, as well as the CBC affiliate—CBC TV in Saint John's—and several satellite stations, a concentration that has been held to be excessive—by, among others, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission. Now, thanks to the timely intervention of St. Brian, it looks as if the Irvings are going to be spared the necessity of giving any of this up. But before going further, let us catch him in a snout.

In the United States, where there has always been a stronger popular notion that competition is a good thing, a cross-media ownership rule has been in effect since 1975. It says that newspapers may not acquire television and radio stations in their own communities and, equally, that broadcast stations may not acquire newspapers. The rule came late, given that television blossomed in the United States in the late 1940s and radio a good 80 years before that and that a lot of acquiring had been done before 1975. But at least it put a lid on what many people thought a bad thing—too many of the owners of communications within communities falling into the few hands.

Although the rule constituted a grandfather clause that said existing arrangements could stand, a tax gimmick was also introduced, which if it did not serve as an actual inducement to media companies to break up concentrations at least made it easier for them to do so. It consisted of a tax certificate which in effect deferred payment of capital gains if money derived from the sale of a newspaper or broadcast station in a city where a combination existed were reinvested in a like enterprise elsewhere.

But the cross-ownership rule was enough in itself to at least one instance to cause a couple of big-city newspapers to decide that it would be a good idea to get out of situations of possible conflict, so that the public interest would not be harmed. The *Washington Post* and the *Detroit News* arranged a swap, thus, in

1978 with the *Post*, came under control of the Washington *Post* Co. and WTOP-TV, Washington, went over to the Evening News Association, proprietors of *The Detroit News*.

And now, as they used to say on *Monty Python*, for something completely different—Canada. In Canada, in July, 1984, seven years later than their American counterparts, the Liberal government sent the CRTC a directive (noted as one was invited to believe) in the pretense that renewal of broadcast licenses should be denied where the licensee was a newspaper in the same community. There were to be, naturally, exceptions. For example, cases would be exempted where the denial would work "unreasonable and unreasonable hardship" on the licensee, a provision capable of generous interpretation, and where the denial would be, to the public interest.

That this was not too strict, or too

**Thanks to St. Brian, it looks as if the Irvings may be spared the necessity of having to give anything up**

strictly interpreted, is fairly evident from the fact that the CRTC did not actually deny anyone a renewal of a license as a result. In a couple of cases it found that the directive did not really apply, as, for example, in the case of CTV Communications Ltd. in Calgary, owned by Maclean Hunter Ltd., the publisher of this magazine, and *The Calgary Sun*, owned by the Toronto Star Publishing Corp., of which Maclean Hunter at the time was 49-per-cent owner. The commission said that, by the terms of a "transferee agreement," Maclean Hunter was neither in control of, nor in a position to become in control of, the board of Toronto Star Publishing and, therefore, it was not in control of *The Toronto Sun's* newspaper, *The Calgary Sun*.

Or else, as in the case of CTV Broadcasting, of London, Ont., and *The London Free Press*, the CRTC found that while the ownership was the same and the directive did apply, there was ample competition in the market, and the licensee provided service of good quality, so that the public interest would not be served by refusal to renew. The commission was accordingly

and for five more years.

The closest the CRTC came under the 1982 directive to a denial of renewal of license was in the case of New Brunswick Broadcasting Co. Ltd., which runs the CBC affiliate, CBSTV in Saint John, plus the subbroadcasting stations, plus the morning and afternoon newspapers.

In Canada, however, the *Fredericton Daily Observer* and the *New Brunswick Times-Tribune* (which, at the time, was two newspapers and is now one) are owned by another Irving firm, so, the CRTC did not order the Irving interests to divest themselves of anything—not, in any case, hastily—but only to rearrange their affairs so that this concentration could be dissolved without the province being deprived of CBC service. This was to be accomplished by Jan. 1, 1986, and the license was renewed only to that date.

An appeal by New Brunswick Broadcasting, challenging both the constitutionality of the government's 1982 directive to the CRTC and the CRTC's application of it in this case, was dismissed by the Federal Court of Appeal in July, 1984. Last summer, New Brunswick Broadcasting applied to the CRTC to have its license renewed beyond Jan. 1, 1986. In December the company applied for—and in January received—leave to appeal from the federal court's decision. In March a series of motions by the attorney general of Canada to intervene at the side of the CRTC—and in support of the legitimacy of the 1982 directive—was accepted by the Supreme Court. And this month the Mulroney government renewed the 1982 directive which in March it was prepared to shed.

But does this subsequent reversion of the 1982 directive automatically invalidate a ruling made under it which the Federal Court, the only court that has ruled on the matter, said was legally proper? Or is the time for the appeal to begin? It is possible that the Supreme Court, if the matter went there, would differ from the lower court, but it is also possible that it would not. But the question is irrelevant. New Brunswick Broadcasting has no intention of pursuing the matter there now. The likely bit here is that the CRTC will hear New Brunswick Broadcasting's application for renewal of license this fall and it will do so with as much haste to deal with cross-media ownership, so matter what it thought of it before. The Irving case, in other words, would not be served by refusal to renew. The commission was accordingly

truly a patron saint.



Ellen Barkin, River Phoenix and Jason Patric in *Explorers*; Cocoon's Howard: doing what Disney used to do

## FILMS

# A summer of science with humanity

By Lawrence O'Toole

In recent years movie theatres have made their summer focuses on two types of thrill—the dance of special effects and the raucousness of adolescent life. Now, as the hot weather approaches again, a number of movies are facing the two themes. The resulting hybrid, the science-and-humanity movie, is less dependent on state-of-the-art effects and the raucousness of adolescent life. Now, as the hot weather approaches again, a number of movies are facing the two themes. The resulting hybrid, the science-and-humanity movie, is less dependent on state-of-the-art effects and the raucousness of adolescent life. Now, as the hot weather approaches again, a number of movies are facing the two themes. The resulting hybrid, the science-and-humanity movie, is less dependent on state-of-the-art effects and the raucousness of adolescent life.

With new-science playing the leads, this new film type represents a mix of commercial necessity and imaginative adventure. Hollywood moguls are clearly aware that more than half of the U.S. movie audience is in the 12-to-24 age group, but the recent glut of youth-themed movies has produced an unexpected share of box office failures. Including *Just One of the Guys* and *Vision Quest*. For that reason, film-makers have been hard pressed to come up with

more original ideas. But young, high-powered directors—Dante, Ron Howard (*Polish*), Robert Zemeckis (*Back to the Future*) and John Hughes (*The Breakfast Club*)—have turned to the heart of science for their inspiration.

A time warp will take one teenager to a new world in *My Science Project* and another to the 1950s, where he meets his own parents, in *Back to the Future*. In *Explorers* three young boys travel to uncharted territory in their own imaginations, and in Hughes's *Witness* two teenagers capture up the girl of their dreams. But the ultimate youth picture may be Howard's *Cocoon*, in which everyone opens to eternal youth. Opening this week across Canada, it features a group of senior citizens who discover a fountain of youth when they meet visiting aliens in St. Petersburg, Fla. Said Dante: "These movies seem to be returning to what the Disney movies used to be."

Because North American audiences are easily captivated, film-makers have found themselves increasingly drawn to human material. In all six films youthful imagination visits high over the sometimes tedious annals of computer graphics and optical effects. Rather than being preoccupied with the stereotypical antics of adolescents, the young people focus on inner, more private battles. Said actress Ally Sheedy, who starred in the recent youth movie *The Breakfast Club*: "Story lines there is a cycle toward destruction, people start tearing back to what's inside. One way to do that is to tell stories

through kids' eyes—they see the world as magical." Jonathan Demme, who wrote and directed *My Science Project*, says that the public is generally fascinated with children from the ages of 10 to 18. Said Robert: "They are capable of both great maturity and crystal clarity."

The new movies, which are emotionally ingenious and ingenious, are what is known in Hollywood as "high concept." Having to offer audiences something new, each boasts a clever twist. The visiting aliens



Cocoon's Howard: doing what Disney used to do

in Cocoon offer the cliche as incredible proposition. According to Retard, in *Science Project*, "all time margins are one." And in *Back to the Future* the teenager who accidentally returns to 1955 still literally bumps into his parents as they again must quickly return to the present. When his adolescent mother develops a crush on him and threatens to break up with his father, he must arrange for his parents to stay together if he does not, he will never be born. Said Dent: "People in this business have to be imaginative and creative to survive. After all, money gives people the chance to pay money to live someone

like in general, the new films are only moderately expensive in Hollywood terms. In fact, with a budget of \$10.5 million, *My Science Project* costs much less than the Hollywood average of \$14.5 million.

For all the similarities, the film-makers cooked that the new trend is more coincidence. Said producer Richard Zuck (Zack, *The Sting*): "We had no idea when we were making Cocoon that it would be part of this." For his part, Zemeckis says that he made *Back to the Future* not for today's teenagers but for the baby-boom generation, the ones who saw a product of the 1950s. Still, there is



Directed Oliver in D.A.R.Y.L., youthful imagination results high over technology

one's dreams—and kids have the best dreams."

In Zemeckis's words, the new films all tell "stories of fantasy," the kind created long ago without the aid of miniatures or tricks of dry ice. Although each film-maker has used special effects liberally, they all agree that technology was of secondary importance. Said Retard: "I had no interest in creating a special effects circus that overshadowed the story about real people in a real situation." In the four years since Steven Spielberg's *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, special effects techniques have progressed little. The little fishing boat being lifted into space by Cocoon is as effective—but no more so—as the Mother Ship descending in Spielberg's *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* (1977). As well, movie-makers have found ways to cut corners on the costs of special ef-

fects on a trend which will be visible at least until midsummer. Said Dent: "These cycles do not run for a long time. We tend to kill them off very quickly by overkill."

Meanwhile, Hollywood is spending the same for every last residual—and producing more charming, warner-of-film in the process. What is most astonishing about the child robot D.A.R.Y.L. is not that he can single-handedly tip a U.S. Army super-soldier jet but that he is able to choose between chocolate and vanilla ice cream. In Cocoon, the alien have advanced beyond human technology, but, still ruled by emotions, they return to Earth for their stranded companions. This summer, as megacities run the ticket booths in theaters, the movie will be offering audiences nothing less than a brand new humanism. ☐

## Stranger in a strange land

D.A.R.Y.L.

Directed by Simon Winzer

When a strange child named Daryl (Barret Oliver) is discovered abandoned in the woods, a childless couple eagerly takes him in. Andy and Joyce Richardson (Michael McKean and Mary Beth Hart) love on Daryl and marvel at his gifts; he is clearly a genius who picks up skills, from piano to baseball, immediately and prodigiously. But Daryl's awfully measured and articulate speech only vaguely resembles that of a child, and he has no memory of his earlier life. Joyce soon has but notices that, with the exception of another bright boy named Turtle (Daxxy Corbitt), Daryl does not seem to need anybody. And although he has the ability to impress his adoptive parents' best account by breaking one on an automatic-teller machine, Daryl seems emotionally stunted, almost inhuman.

During the first half-hour of D.A.R.Y.L., an extraordinary bond grows between the boy and the audience. When another couple (Joel Sommer and Kathryn Walker) appears to reclaim him as their son, the viewer feels as heartbroken as Andy and Joyce. In fact, the newsmen are scientists who take Daryl to a government agency where the truth emerges. The boy is D.A.R.Y.L.—which stands for Data Analyzing Robot Youth Lifeform. D.A.R.Y.L. is a child of a laboratory test tube fitted with a computer brain who is an experimental Pentagon model for a modern super soldier. Although perfectly constructed, D.A.R.Y.L. has surmised even his makers' expectations—he has a heart, so well.

The movie explores the issue of what it means to be a human. With no child robot, D.A.R.Y.L. is often moving and always suspenseful. The U.S. Army decides that the model does not presently meet its needs and wants him terminated. But when the scientists tell the Richardsons about D.A.R.Y.L.'s background, they continue to love the robot as if he were their own son.

There is only one major fault with D.A.R.Y.L.: it's too short. Director Simon Winzer (Pleasant Land) had prepared his story down to the smallest detail. Still, these last offerings are extraordinary, and Winzer has drawn heartfelt performance from his cast. Oliver, particularly, captures the nuances of a strange child in a strange land. Compared to many recent movies, D.A.R.Y.L. has a touching magnitude.

—L. OT

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# The hopes of the bald



Donkey with patient, testing a new remedy sends prices for Upjohn stock soaring

By Paul Bertone

**B**uilt on the solid foundation of male insecurity, baldness remedies are among life's oldest and most persistently fraudulent miracle cures. Indeed, a recent investigation, which the U.S. Food and Drug Administration considered into thousands of prescription baldness remedies, resulted in the conclusion that no product lives up to its claims, a finding so damning that the FDA is now considering banning them all. But that has not deterred Kalamazoo, Mich.-based Upjohn Co. from submitting a prescription baldness remedy to the approval process. Already used throughout the world to treat hypertension, the drug that Upjohn wants to sell soon to bald and balding men apparently does grow hair, and excitement over the project has sent the company's stock soaring. Said company spokesman Geoffrey Grant, "The clinical results so far indicate significant hair regrowth in some cases."

Called minoxidil and marketed under the brand name Loniten, Upjohn's drug has been available by prescription to treat severe hypertension for eight years. But from the early stages of its development, Upjohn has attempted to turn the drug's most persistent side effect—excessive hair growth—in its advantage by developing a minoxidil-based hair lotion. Now, that lotion is being applied to the scalp of several

thousand U.S. volunteers in clinical tests, with similar tests due to begin in Canada this fall. One researcher, Dr. Joel Kossman, a New York University dermatologist, says that 30 per cent of the 12 volunteers in one of his tests have experienced significant hair regrowth as a result of the once-daily applications. The rest experienced either minimal growth or nothing at all. Said Kossman: "It is not going to make people look like they did when they were 19, but it has had some definite benefits."

Although the FDA requires Upjohn to test the lotion before it can be marketed, thousands of impatient balding men throughout the continent are seeking the help of their doctors in concocting a crude version of the lotion. Because the drug has already passed approval by regulatory agencies in both countries—although for other purposes—the practice is legal. Pharmacists report that the most common recipe calls for crushed Loniten tablets mixed with propylene glycol, alcohol and water. Depending on the concentration of minoxidil—between two and five per cent—a two-ounce bottle good for one month's treatment can

cost between \$40 and \$100. Said Dr. Boone Porter, director of clinical research for Upjohn Canada: "It is certainly the vague treatment for hair loss."

Doctors are still divided on the drug's effectiveness. Robert Scherman, a dermatologist at Toronto's Sunnybrook Hospital, says he has prescribed the lotion for dozens of patients with a 40-per-cent success rate. Said Scherman: "The result is not as thick or as long as normal hair, but the people are happy with it." But Howard Denisy, a dermatologist at Toronto General Hospital, declared: "Although I have read reports of its effectiveness, I have seen nothing dramatic. The problem is that we really do not know much about it yet."

For his part, Roney Cole, 47, a Toronto welder, says that he is delighted after two months of using the lotion. Added Cole: "It is expensive, but until they find something else I am going to keep using it." Indeed, Cole will have to keep using the lotion if he wants to maintain his expensive curls. All evidence from tests shows that hair grows with the drug falls out shortly after treatment is withdrawn. More troubling, doctors say that the lotion could be absorbed through the scalp and into the bloodstream, where it could dangerously lower blood pressure. Said Porter: "It is a very potent drug. People who use it are taking a risk even though the risks are limited."

Still, minoxidil has had nothing but salutary effects on Upjohn. The company's stock has risen 57 per cent since January, and many analysts attribute the gains to the promise of Rogaine, as the company calls its prospective hair lotion. Said Arnold Resler, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in New York: "Upjohn's stock would probably be at least 50 points lower if minoxidil did not exist as a hair-growth drug."

Although researchers will know by the end of the year whether the drug is absorbed from the scalp into the bloodstream, it is unlikely that they will soon discover why it works. One theory is that the drug, which reduces by 75 per cent the blood vessels, encourages more blood to flow to the scalp, which in turn promotes hair growth. But, whatever their merits, doctors agree that the only way to prevent male pattern baldness is to block the hormone that causes it without inducing such dramatic side effects as voice changes or breast growth. In the meantime, hope—rather than science—continues to spring eternal. ☐

Cole: expensive curls



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## ARCHAEOLOGY

### A relic of the steam age

**T**he 38 Eriksen's maiden voyage around New York Harbor in January, 1893, was a technological triumph—a 350-foot wooden ship driven by a large engine turning two paddle wheels. But for John Eriksen, the ship that bore his name turned out to be a failed experiment. The reason: the famous Swedish-American engineer had used a now-discredited theory of thermodynamics to build his engine, believing that a hypothetical fluid named caloric gas would heat itself. But caloric merely turned out to be hot air. As well, the Eriksen was not as fast as contemporary steam-driven vessels and Eriksen soon replaced the engine with a conventional steam unit. Then the Eriksen faded into obscurity, carrying grain and other cargo between U.S. and Canadian Pacific ports until it sank in a storm off the west coast of Vancouver Island in November, 1932. But now fragments from Eriksen's experiment are slowly re-emerging from the red-wood waters.

There, near the fishing village of Bamfield, diver David Griffiths will resume exploring the wreck site early next month. Said Griffiths, who used 100-year-old weather reports to locate the Eriksen's final resting place last February: "In 20 years of diving, I have never seen a shipwreck in such fascinating, fabulous shape." As a result, he has refused to disclose the wreck's location to forestall other divers from fishing and stripping the wreck.

Griffiths and other members of the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia have already retrieved two ship's bells, eight brass-mounted porthole covers and other fittings. They are hoping to find a smaller version of the caloric engine, which might have been used as a pump.

Despite his caloric engine failure, Eriksen's place in history is secure. For one thing, the Monitor, an ironclad ship which he built for the Union army during the American Civil War, met the Confederate ship Virginia near Hampton Roads, Va., on March 9, 1862. This inconclusive engagement was the first in a battle between armored warships. And the engineer's earlier wartime, the ill-fated Eriksen, has finally received recognition on April 4 British Columbia declared the wreck a heritage site.

—MALCOLM GIBBS, with Denise Lockow in Vancouver

## TRANSPORTATION

### A railway that won't

**D**etroit officials had anticipated that the multimillion-dollar light rail transit system would revitalize the city's ailing urban core. And for the Cassini company that undertook the assignment three years ago, the system represented an important debut in the international marketplace. But instead of revivifying, the system is still in limbo. The city and confidence in Canadian transit expertise, the bare, trackless 4-km concrete loop has become a civic embarrassment. Beset by massive cost overruns, construction errors and other dangers, the system's existing shell is being regularly snatched by the Mayor because of the crime that its detractors assume it will attract. One state politician has already called for its demolition. But more serious for the future of the project is a growing funding crisis that may compel the Ontario government-owned Urban Transportation Development Corp. to shut down construction. Said a U.S. government official who requested anonymity: "It seems to be coming to a head and nobody is budging."

The cause of the immediate crisis is a \$20-million cash shortfall, most of which the South Eastern Michigan Transportation Authority, which commissioned the project, is appealing to the Michigan state legislature to provide. But the transportation history of the project is not aiding the authority's case. The total cost of the line—which its commissioners estimated at \$120 million (U.S.) when it signed its contract with the Ontario Crown corporation in August, 1982—has swollen to a projected \$20 million. And if the state agrees to help the project through its present crisis, the most optimistic opening date, January, 1987, puts the plan at least a year behind schedule.

None of the parties involved accepts responsibility for the problems. For its part, the Ontario corporation, which is building a similar light rail system in Vancouver and which recently designed and equipped another in suburban Toronto for the Toronto Transit Commission, attributes the U.S. transit authority. The Toronto-based company estimates that 75 design changes which the Americans ordered inflated the bill by about \$20 million and added several months to the construction schedule. Last-minute route changes (which, among other things, sent the line across one major road four times in the span of a few blocks) meant that each of the 178 concrete beams built to support the ele-



Proposed rail system: an embarrassment

rated track had to be custom-made. The Canadian company had originally specified standardized beams. John Saunders, a Michigan transport authority spokesman, said that "pressures brought by various interest groups" and inadequate preliminary engineering studies created some problems. But he also blamed the Ontario corporation and complained about what he said was the poor quality of 22,000-ton beams that subcontractors installed in the system. Saunders added that some of these contained so little concrete that their steel skeletons were exposed. His Ontario counterpart blamed "quality control problems," but after a series of heated debates between engineers on all sides, the Canadian company agreed under protest to replace half of the beams. Spokesmen have blamed that the Ontario company might sue the Michigan authority and an outside engineering firm to recover the cost of the repairs.

Both parties claim that the financial rescue will be solved by month's end. Meanwhile, the Canadian company is having its ribs by refusing to tender five major contracts required for the project's completion. But if the state fails to bail it out, Ontario's first big international transit project may result just a trackless, stationless concrete wasteland. —IAN JENNEN in Detroit

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WHERE THE WORLD IS AT HOME™

# Deathly ill at centre stage

By Anne Nelson

**A**quired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has provided a storm of controversy and fear since the disease first appeared in North America four years ago. It has stricken close to 11,000 people—most of them male homosexuals—causing more than 5,000 deaths. Now it is the inspiration for two of the most popular and provocative plays in New York. *As Is*, currently in its fourth month, was a theatre critics' award as best play last month and reaped a host of nominations for prestigious Tony Awards, while *The Normal Heart*, which also opened last April, has drawn favorable reviews. Both plays will soon be released in book form, and their authors tentatively plan to stage them in Toronto and across the United States within a year. Veterans playwright William M. Hoffman, who wrote *As Is*, said he was astonished that a play about AIDS could be a commercial success in Broadway. Declared Hoffman, "I had hoped that it would be artistically successful, but I had no clue that it would do this well."

The two plays are completely different in tone and approach. *As Is*, which has recently moved to Broadway's Lyceum Theater from a smaller hall, is a tender, funny and moving love story. Rich (Jonathan Hoopes) is a rich and well-controlled man whose younger lover turns up when Rich's AIDS is diagnosed. With the mortality rate for the disease approaching 100 per cent, Rich is terrified of dying but unwilling to pass himself off as a damaged goods. Saul (Jonathan Hadary), whom Rich rejected, refuses to take care of his former lover, suggesting his "as is" Saul, played with wit and subtlety by Hadary, has an ambiguous reaction to Rich's illness although his lover's illness deeply saddens him. Saul welcomes his return and throws on his boyfriend, dispersing treacherous chicken soup like a stereotypical Jewish mother.

*As Is* spreads its black humor. Outlines about AIDS—which is transmitted

through sexual contact, blood transfusion, blood products for hemophiliacs and contaminated needles—recur and emphasize the trauma of the situation. Homosexual workers and relatives appear as a Greek chorus to pontificate over the disease. But ultimately *As Is* sees AIDS as a vehicle to examine the fault lines of a lapsed relationship in which one part-

neering promiscuous sex. Finally, he rails against AIDS itself when it affects his lover, Phil Turner (D.W. Moffitt), a reporter for the *Times*. Saul Kramer: "American theatre has strayed from being a place to educate, to sway, to convince. I wanted to go back to that role."

Director Michael Lindsay-Hogg has created a spartan but effective production of *The Normal Heart*. The Public Theater's walls are covered with hand-drawn statistics on the epidemic's advance which are regularly crossed-out and updated. The play is fuelled by the raw passion of its committed cast, notably Davis, who starred in the film *Midnight Express*. Moffitt, a talented newcomer, achieves genuine poignancy in his portrayal of the gentle, afflicted reporter. Unlike *As Is*, *The Normal Heart* is neither a subtle nor a pleasant experience. Still, Kramer has also produced passages of brilliant writing and scenes with a profound visceral impact.

Despite the power and finality of both plays, many actors were reluctant to audition for them, afraid that the stigma

attached to AIDS would blight their careers. Said Hoffman: "People I knew were relieved that if I was going to be in a play about AIDS, I wasn't going to play the character who had it." But the authors note that many people in the audience—especially AIDS victims—are visibly touched. Said Hoffman: "Most people find it a healing experience."

The playwrights agree that the wider audience are of critical importance. AIDS research still suffers from a lack of funding and co-ordination, while the disease continues to spread, affecting increasing numbers of heterosexuals. Both authors hope that their plays will generate understanding as well as action. Declared Kramer: "If you scream loud enough and hard enough, finally someone says, 'Shot up and I'll give you some money.' Few plays have the compelling messages of *As Is* and *The Normal Heart*. Even fewer have such an urgent need to convey those messages."



Hoopes, Hadary, Lily Knight: a healing look at a frightening epidemic



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## Broken dreams of peace

THE BLOOD OF ABRAHAM IN-SIGHTS INTO THEIR MIDDLE EAST  
By Jimmy Carter  
(Thomas Allen, 257 pages, \$20.00)

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter's fascination with the Middle East is understandable. First of all, it's the heart of his fundamentalist Christian faith. It was also in the Middle East that Carter's presidency soared with the Camp David peace settlement between Israel and Egypt and crashed with the Iranian hostage drama. In *The Blood of Abraham*, Carter offers an overview of history spiced with his own accounts of the tangled diplomacy of recent years. But despite his sagacity, Carter's often volume offers few fresh insights. It suffers, in fact, from repetition and a bludgeoning style which seems unrelated to the region's political fury.

For readers unfamiliar with the Middle East, the book has some use as a primer. Carter opens with a survey chapter ranging from the wanderings of Abraham through to the 1942 British invasion of Lebanon and its aftermath.



Anwar Sadat, Carter: uneasy bedfellows

He concludes with a scoldy argued plea for compromise between Israel and its enemies. Sandwiched between are seven chapters of self-indulgent digressions from a 1983 journey, on the major regional powers and the Palestinians.

Sophisticated readers will find more intrigue in the tangle the book provides into Carter himself. The most intriguing is his profound frustration that the Israel-Egypt treaty of 1979 has not led to a wider "peace process" in the Middle East. Carter fully lays the blame on the Israelis, particularly former prime minister Menachem Begin. Indeed, Carter can barely conceal his sense of betrayal. And he is equally blunt in condemning the Reagan administration's heavy-handed approach to the region's conflicts. Writes Carter: "Under Reagan the peace process has come to a screeching halt, and the decade in Lebanon severely damaged or destroyed our influence in that area." Carter is far more sympathetic, at times to a fault, to Arab spokesmen. President Hafez al-Assad dominates the chapter on Syria, and Carter lets pass without rebuttal his dubious claims that Christians and Jews enjoy the same rights as Muslims in Syria.

Overall, Carter's tone is that of a reasonable man repelled by senseless violence. The recurrent themes are his own faith and the hope that the shared heritage of the three great monotheistic religions may somehow cool the region's bloodlust. But his almost liberal readings of biblical texts can be unsettling to a lay reader. Meeting with the gruff, chain-smoking Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, Carter conveys on the lack of real religious fervor in most Israelis. Carter said that in biblical times the Israelis triumphed "when they were close to God and were defeated when unfaithful." Recent Israeli-Syrian wars were waged a few months later in the opening stages of the 1973 Yom Kippur War, there is an unmistakable sense in Carter's prose that he views the near-disaster as divine retribution.

Carter concludes that lasting peace demands both recognition of Israel's right to exist and Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory in recognition of the Palestinians' right to nationhood. He is correct in believing that a close reading of current positions might yield enough common ground to allow negotiations to resume. That, however, would likely require U.S. administrators willing to work jointly with the Soviet Union to convince the talks. That such a scenario is unlikely under Reagan only adds to the sense of lost opportunity that pervades *The Blood of Abraham*. Carter, in the end, seems like a man stubbornly trying to break up a bar fight, one more political casualty of the Holy Land's uneasy hostility. —LARRY GREEN

## A flag of truce in the abortion war

THE BIG EVANGELION ABORTION, THE ISSUE THAT WON'T GO AWAY

By Anne Collins  
(Lester & Orpen Denno, 177 pages, \$24.95)

In her second preface to *The Big Evangelion Abortion*, the issue that won't go away, Toronto journalist Anne Collins lays her cards on the table. The author writes that she began her book "with two knee-jerk reactions to the subject of abortion: first, that it was every woman's right to choose whether and when to bear a child, the second, that I could never personally have an abortion." When her complex and dazzlingly argued examination of the volatile issue finally draws to a close, Collins's support of abortion on demand is still unswerving. But despite that partisan stance, *The Big Evangelion* remains admirably open-minded about a subject that brings many to the boiling point.

A highly comprehensive study, *The Big Evangelion* includes a history of the abortion issue in Canada and Collins's entertaining profiles of the personalities involved. She opens her book with a surprisingly sympathetic portrait of Canada's most famous anti-abortionist, Joe Rovevski—"the man feminists love to hate"—who has successfully challenged Canada's abortion laws in court. A feminist herself, Collins reminds the reader that Rovevski has a long and honorable history of championing working people's rights in Manitoba. At times she seems close to admiration for his publicly defense of his "patriotic work." But Collins obviously feels that Rovevski's arrival, the abortionist Dr. Henry Morgentaler, is more deeply in tune with the changing needs of modern women. During a visit to his Montreal clinic, she was impressed with its humanizing, caring atmosphere, but admits that she almost fainted while watching an abortion.

Collins delivers *The Big Evangelion* with doses of such compelling anecdotes. But the essence of her book is the perceptive argument that the debate over abortion has its roots in the birth control revolution of the 1960s. Collins says that by freeing women from the grueling cycle of numerous pregnancies, the Pill and other contraceptive methods allowed them to acquire freedom and their own "selfishness." Abortion, she argues, is simply one more logical step in the same process by which women have slowly gained equality with men. Collins also shares Morgentaler's belief that some liberal abortion laws will produce happier families—a view sound and up to

the pro-choice slogan "Every child a wanted child!"

Still, Collins gives full, fair play to the arguments of the anti-abortionists, including Right to Life provincial leaders. However, noting her support of traditional motherhood, MacArthur told Collins: "No matter how much feminist screams, men and women will never be equal. You cannot change a woman's



Morgentaler: giving out, fair time to both sides of the debate

biology." But as Collins makes clear, it is the fetus—not female biology—that fuels MacArthur's and her allies' attempts to stoke out the moral high ground in the abortion debate. Now armed with the findings of the new science of biology, they insist that from the moment of conception the fetus is an individual with full human rights to have an abortion is to commit murder.

In *The Big Evangelion*'s most provocative chapter, Collins meets those beliefs head-on. She says that a thoughtful observer need only give "a tiny tag on the thread of this gender personality argument and it starts to unravel." Collins points out that the complete humanity of the developing fetus rests not on scientific facts but on interpretations of data. She notes that while some researchers support the claims of the anti-abortionists, other experts dis-

agree, including California scientist Clifford Gabelstein, who said that "fetal and integrated behavior seems to appear [in the fetus] midway through the third trimester." In other words, unborn babies may not be fully human until the seventh or eighth month.

The author presses her case further with a brilliant twist to the pro-life argument that abortion is an attack on

motherhood. She says that its emphasis on the pure individuality of the fetus actually debases the role of the mother. According to Collins, anti-abortionists ignore the "complex interdependencies" of pregnancy, in which mother and developing baby form a kind of single, living unit. Instead, they view the womb as a "one-month jail."

Collins does not gloss her case that abortion is not murder with water-tight accuracy. As she says, indirect and faith play a major role on both sides of the issue. And certainly her book has some flaws. The tedious summaries of legal arguments should have been left to the appendices. Still, in the smoking battlefield of the abortion debate, *The Big Evangelion* is a welcome flag of truce—an offer to discuss the issue with as much cool reason as prudence will allow. —JOHN BROWNE

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## Vain affairs of the heart

CRAMPTON HODNET

By Barbara Pym  
(Beverlybooks, 216 pages, \$22.00)

English novelist Barbara Pym, who died in 1982, wrote in relative obscurity until the late 1970s, when her comrades, with their deceptively gentle home truths, finally found a larger audience. Last year a posthumous collection of her letters and diaries, titled *A Very Private Eye*, was published to widespread acclaim. Then, this year, her recently rediscovered 1940s comedy, *Cranston Hodnet*, was published as well. Set in the sleepy backwaters of Oxford, the novel reveals the conventions of classic British farce. Love reveals her as a true unrepentant cynic. Caught in the comic contradictions of body and soul, Pym's lovers are quietly ensnared in lies and self-deception. But while the men remain deluded, the women, astutely by the laws, win an enlightened resignation.

Stephen Lauder is a vain curate who finds himself an unlikely drawn to Jessica Morrow. Francis Cleveland is a middle-aged academic who becomes jolted out of marital boredom by his beautiful student Barbara Bird. But men are incompetent philanderers. The group-fairing narrative is condensed in a series of conversational situations. Meanwhile, after Cleveland and his young love literally miss the boat for an attempted tryst in Paris, he decides that contemplation of the sexual act is infinitely preferable to consummation. Cleveland and Lauder oscillate between elation and despair in their pursuit of love. In the end, a small amount of reality is enough to leech all the romance out of their souls. Only Barbara and the deceptively self-effacing Morrow find a happiness of their own. Morrow reflects that love's gifts are doled out in "moments, single hours and days, rather than months and years."

Pym is a great subversive, deliberately confining her art to a small canvas. She has a rare gift for observing small details that speak volumes when Cleveland's aunt arrives at his home with evidence of his infidelity, she finds the would-be adulterer and his wronged spouse peacefully tapping and talking a line of geeseberries. Still, while her lovers are often ridiculous, Pym never belittles her like villainous men. Cleveland's wife Christine Hodnet, but her comedy would do credit to any mature novelist. It will only add to her reputation as an elegant satirist.

—STEPHAN LEEHMAN



Jones, Lange, romance, impotence and the desperate pursuit of tranquility

## TELEVISION

# A haze of liquor and lies

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF  
(ABC, June 25)

In *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, all the characters are desperate to discover the truth about themselves, but they are behind a fortress of lies. Big Daddy (Big Tom), the risk-peddler of a Tennessee plantation, is dying of cancer, but his family has told him the disease is in remission. Ironically, that false reprieve prompts him to look at his past in a more honest light. When his family gathers for his 60th birthday Big Daddy asks, "Why is it so damn hard for people to talk?" He tells his wife, Big Mama (Katie Couric), that he has never cared for her. But Big Mama refuses to believe him. In the end, even when the truth is known, it is a cloud of illusion.

The one exception is Maggie (Jennifer Lawrence), who is struggling for honesty in her marriage to Brick (Tommy Lee Jones), Big Daddy's favorite son. The former football star is a frequently drunk, wracked by guilt over the death of his longtime friend Skipper, who Maggie suspects was a homosexual. On clashes with a broken uncle, the impotent Hank drives until he can get "that check"—a moment of clarity and peace. Maggie, who tries to probe him out of his stupor, wins a child, in part to please Big Daddy and to assert his \$10-million estate. But Brick's brother, Gooper (David Dukes), and Gooper's wife, Mae (Patty Duke), have long schemed to control the property, rapidly pushing

him offstage to brighten their chances. Obviously, Maggie is the cat on a hot tin roof. But all of the family members are fellow sinners, with claws bared, anticipating the weak moment of their prey. With that undercurrent of tension, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* depends on strong performances to be successful. Unfortunately, the latest version often mired results. The crucial role of Maggie is the most disappointing: mannered and busy, Lange has not discovered Maggie's voice and lacks her inner fire and strength. Only when she talks about her impoverished upbringing or rarely expresses her need for sexual satisfaction do the outlines of a flesh-and-blood character begin to appear. Jones gives a fatherly glow and drunk performance in the guilt-ridden Brick. At one point Maggie tells him, "You look so cool, so cool, so curiously cool," but Jones never lets her see that. As Big Daddy, Tate affects an odd, often indecipherable accent, but at times manages to convey the pain of a man tormented by his own mortality.

Jack Huston as Brick's playfully servile, but he never evokes the sexual tension between Big Daddy and Maggie. Only Big Mama emerges triumphantly. Stanley delivers a magnificent portrait of a woman who must tolerate reality. The denial of death in both comic and tragic tones—and, finally, ending. None else in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* elicits the viewer's understanding so successfully, conveying Williams's stark yet lingering vision.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

## ART

# Modern art versus the budget

By Ann Wasmaley

In its current exhibition the Canadian government's 49th Parallel Centre in New York City prominently displays several paintings of drowning couples, based on last October's incident in northern Quebec footwaters. And the haunting arctic works by Toronto artist London Mackenzie have a morose

Created as a showcase for contemporary artists, 49th Parallel is located in the same Selfie building as the renowned Loosell Gallery and draws as many as 16,000 visitors a month. Its exhibitions have included an honor roll of Canadian talent, ranging from conceptual artist Michael Snow to sculptor John McEwen. But in re-evaluating its cultural initiatives, the department



Movie a gallery with controversial displays

relevance to the gallery itself. The centre, which has introduced 300 Canadian artists to New Yorkers during the four years of operation, is now fighting for its life. The department of cultural affairs, following a recent cut of \$1 million from its \$5-million arts promotion budget, is re-examining the gallery's worth. Meanwhile, the gallery's director, Frances Morris, is working to reduce an expensive report, which the government released last September recommending that 49th Parallel be closed unless it can demonstrate significant impact. Said Jacques Dupuis, assistant deputy minister of external affairs: "I think the gallery is very useful, but it really is a question of priorities."

Despite the gallery's mixed reputation at home, there is no question that Canadian artists have benefited both financially and critically from the 49th Parallel. Leading art magazines, including *Artforum*, have reviewed the exhibitions, largely favorably. And recently, U.S. artists, critics and curators have rallied behind the gallery as a vital component in the Manhattan art scene. Said Linda Shover, the newly appointed curator of contemporary art at New York's Museum of Modern Art: "Canada has developed a reputation for lively, high-quality and innovative art because of the 49th Parallel."

As the debate intensifies, Morris is concentrating on financial rescue plans. She has already convinced Air Canada to pay the transportation costs of some artists and their work for two years. She is also negotiating with Canadian dealers and corporations to subsidize promotion and transportation for future exhibitions. But Morris's effort may be in vain depending on the outcome of External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's deliberations about the larger issue of whether external affairs is required to play any part in cultural diplomacy. Said Dupuis: "These things go on out of fashion." With the recent cuts, it is a fashion that government has already begun to discard. □

## MACLEAN'S BEST SELLER LIST

### Fiction

- 1 *It* Stephen King, *Shogun* (2)
- 2 *Shogun* King, *Shogun* (2)
- 3 *Chatterbox* Susan, *Shogun* (2)
- 4 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 5 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 6 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 7 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 8 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 9 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 10 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)

### Nonfiction

- 1 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 2 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 3 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 4 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 5 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 6 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 7 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 8 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 9 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)
- 10 *Shogun*, *Shogun*, *Shogun* (2)

(1) Fiction best seller

# Our latest bout of voyeurism

By Allan Fotheringham

My diplomat friend is shrewd and sly, remarkably unsway for such a stuffy trout, and drives his beer from the neck of the bottle. Unlike his brethren (who affect white vanguard with a twist of lace on their snout to the top), he has an original criticism of the press. It is not that the scribblers are responsible for every ill, including trench mouth, and are disloyal and get things wrong. His is a different complaint. It is that in treating the modern version of the soap opera—the courtroom trial—the press does not differentiate between the madman and the imperialist, does not point out which is tacky and which is serious.

The growth industry of 1988 is the schlock of the jury trial. Parents are demanded each week to supply the newspaper necessary to deliver each guy or girl—telling of growing details from someone who is being tried for murder or rape or character assassination. It's hard to get wars and unemployment and the weather in the front pages these days, such is the lust for minute-by-minute dramatization of the latest body in the witness box.

What my friend objects to is the fascination of the masses involved. A shady homicide murder is treated with the same importance as an assassination of the head of Jim Keegstra. Bathroom rape is thrown into the same size headlines as those given to Klaus Barbie. The media becomes the message. Who needs the afternoon soap when the cable TV brings you a real trial, live?

Our latest bout of voyeurism probably started with that stoney Palm Beach divorce trial involving Peter Pallizer, who has succeeded in clagging a grand newspaper name, and Roy Little Boy, mother of the five-year-old twins who have to go through life with the names Mark and Zak. Remember Pallizer, you may recall, was accused of leaping into the sack with a French baker, a Grand Prix driver, a real estate agent, a drug dealer, a henchman, her best friend—who was the wife of Klaus King James Kimbrey—and a trumpet. The tabloids had not

had such fun since the Monkey Trial.

The natural successor, of course, has been the Perle of Pauline escapades of Claus von Bülow, the most natural and handsome one could detect several chapters away. Doing clean and joking with reporters at every court break while his multimillionaire wife lies like a vegetable in a coma, this pork-chamber somehow was forgiven by a second jury in a Dallas-like saga so satiating that CNN, the American news network, broadcast the entire trial live.

Canadian, ever version of American



success, had their own juicy injection with the trial of Colin Thatcher, the rich thug whom a jury convicted of dispatching his former wife with a gun and then claiming (frenching a new record for toughness) that he was having eating Hansbarger Hopper with his sons at the time. Journalists and their feral-led readers are now reading the contents of his appeal to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. Already, two books have been written on the case and a group of Saskatchewan neighbors has collected a fund for the poor chap who used to beat up his girlfriends.

Television can't get enough of the sadder side of life. The American version also had live coverage of the trial of a gang of critics who stood around chattering while they took turns raping a female on a pool table in a Massachusetts town. Never eager to meet new standards in taste, we were treated to such extensive coverage of the deceased Catharine Webb, claiming she wasn't raped by Gary Deaux, that an inquiry

chaired by the governor of Illinois is aimed on filling our TV screens with an enlarged picture of her semen-stained panties. One doubts that this is what Marshall McLuhan had in mind.

So the public is intrigued and weaned, week by week, cable television by cable television, peering into the lives of the rich and the weird, from the trial of the lecher of the moment to the scandalous diet to Thatcher to Keegstra to Ernst Zündel to the eagerly awaited Barbie trial that will set Pauline against Pauline. The sunnier Zündel and, the sun, eccentric Keegstra are granted more publicity for their, um, eccentric views than they could have achieved in a lifetime on their own. One senses the latent rage, in the TV studios and newsrooms, that Josef Mengele, the loathsome Angel of Death, indeed seems to be dead in Brazil rather than available for a future trial, covered by 3,000 journalists. We are now so advanced that the courtroom has achieved the journalistic level of the Olympics or an economic summit, where there are three times as many journalists present as there are athletes at the sweaty endeavors or politicians at the cerebral gatherings.

At the Thatcher murder trial in Saskatoon, reporters were buying seats from courtroom spectators who, for their part, lined up at 4 a.m. in subzero weather to get a chair.

Mohamed Ali Agca is on trial in Rome for shooting the Pope, contained in an iron cage, as is the eastern Italy far famed terrorist, a security method that did not prevent two such terrorists—banned by other defendants in a courtroom cage—from repulsing and subsequently conceiving a child, an act disavowed by authorities only when the lady lawyer in question became dramatically pregnant in her prison cell.

What we are lacking here, which was the point of my diplomat friend's complaint, is some differentiation. Hannah Arendt, in covering the Eichmann trial, created the celebrated phrase about the "banality of evil." Somehow, these are the who have to report have got to separate Thatcher from Barbie, von Bülow from Keegstra. We owe it not only to our readers but to ourselves.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Jonathan Meier*.

"I've got my fingers crossed"



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